

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 2 SEPT., 1904.

THE OCCUPATION OF LIAOYANG.

THE receipt by General Kuropatkin of reinforcements to the extent of two army corps during the progress of the fighting round Liaoyang, these being presumably troops fresh from Russia and not suffering from any possible demoralisation from successive defeats, has evidently made the task undertaken by Generals Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu even harder than they anticipated, and success was so slowly achieved that at one time General Sakharoff announced that he had repulsed the Japanese along the whole line. The more honour to the Japanese troops, worn by six months of continuous fighting in a difficult country and under trying climatic conditions. Dearly won the victory must have been, with very heavy losses on both sides, but Japanese courage, Japanese strategy, and Japanese artillery, and the universal Japanese determination not to be beaten, have succeeded again, as they have in every previous encounter between the two forces. The details when they come will be of absorbing

interest. There has been no such fighting as that at Liaoyang since 1871; it will be interesting to see now where General Kuropatkin will reform his shattered army and make a fresh stand. Marshal Oyama, we learn, is moving his headquarters to Liaoyang; the Russian retreat will probably be to Harbin.

THE MENACE OF CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES.

EVERYONE who knows anything about China is aware that the Empire is honeycombed with all sorts of sects, having for their ostensible object the "practice of virtue," or in some cases mutual assistance and camaraderie, not externally unlike those to which we are accustomed in Western lands. Ever since the present Dynasty set in, these societies have been in evidence, but the larger part of their activities is altogether out of sight. It is not unnatural that the Chinese and Manchu rulers should scent the real danger lurking in the numerous organisations, and should take the most heroic steps toward their suppression. Nor is it surprising that the most energetic efforts of the most resolute rulers are in this direction totally ineffectual. Chinese Secret Societies appeal to two of the strongest instincts in human nature, each phenomenally developed in this Empire—the inherent attraction of the marvellous and the mysterious, and the ineradicable instinct of managing one's own affairs in one's own way. In this matter the Chinese probably yield nothing in their essential democracy to any people in the world. All Chinese government largely consists in holding some kind of a balance, however imperfect, between the opposite extremes of unlimited despotism (which can never obtain in China) and unbridled freedom.

No consistent history of their secret organisation has ever been attempted by the Chinese, who have no interest in such inquiries even were they free from danger, which is far from being the

case. The little that foreigners have been able to gather is a mere scraping of the surface, the subject being hedged about with inevitable and insurmountable difficulties.

The whole Boxer movement is altogether too fresh in the minds of us all, to make any secret society a matter of no interest to foreigners, who remember how in a few short months the whole Empire was convulsed by the development of an order of which no foreigner and scarcely any Chinese a few months before had ever heard. It cannot be too often mentioned that organisations of this sort have no necessary connection with any name, and are often quite independent of names, rejecting one and adopting another at their convenience, the substance remaining always the same. In this respect they resemble aqueous vapour which gathers in small wisps about a mountain top, and then appears to disappear in the atmosphere, until somewhat later it is observed to have formed a relatively thick mass on the horizon, which then turns into a black and threatening accumulation and a little later still in the form of a "cloud-burst" precipitates itself on the earth in devastation and ruin. Such in all respects was the Boxer business, with the single exception that being clearly foreseen, it might have been prevented, which in the case of atmospheric phenomena is not true. During the past months many references have been made to the reappearance of these minatory symptoms in different parts of China. Everyone remembers that two full years after Boxerism had been extinguished in the North of China, it had its reincarnation and development in all its familiar stages, in far distant Szechuan. The lesson of this phenomenon has not been lost on us. China is to-day just as ready for another upheaval as she was before, unless due restraining influences are promptly set at work. Were the wise provision of the higher officials withdrawn for even a short period we should soon see just such another uprising as before, only perhaps on a larger scale.

All this is not mere theory, but obvious interpretation of contemporaneous facts. From various correspondents we have already heard of a society which now calls itself the "Orchard Sect" ("Tsai Yuan" 在園) in allusion to the Peach Orchard of the time of the Three Kingdoms where Chang Fei, Liu Pei, and Kuan Yü made their famous compact for the salvation of the Empire. The very name is alive with patriotic suggestions, and to a wide-awake Chinese needs no explanation, no matter

what the same sect may have previously called itself. Its appearance in Northern Honan and in Southern Chihli is a sure sign of coming ill. If, as reported, its leaders have been captured and released, it is no wonder that they take this as a virtual authorisation to go forward in their good work of subsoiling for another earthquake.

In Tientsin (Chihli) the appearances were so threatening that all the foreigners felt it necessary to leave in a body for Tientsin, though the full facts are not yet before us. But there is one item of capital importance to which we beg to call the attention of all foreigners in the interior of China, and especially the Ministers in Peking. *The local officials refused to allow the telegram which was handed in to the telegraph office, to be forwarded to the Minister, because it would make them trouble.* But for the existence of another office in another prefecture several hundred li distant, it is quite conceivable that the performances of 1900 might have been repeated. But the urgency of the matter does not at all consist in the details of this special instance, but upon the presence of inflammable conditions, and of these there is no doubt. Governor-General Yuan Shih-k'ai promptly took the matter into his own hands, and electrified the indolent and culpable officials by sending them an instant and detailed order what to do. Not every province however has a Yuan Shih-k'ai. "The mountains are high, and the Emperor is remote." It is important that this special case should be carefully inquired into, and that the agreement of 1901 about the security of foreign lives in the interior of China be enforced. Just at a period when China is on the point of being opened as never before, it is unsafe to leave any aperture through which ignorance, incapacity, and sullen stupidity can again wreck the prospects of this great land. It ought to be mentioned that the news of such threatened risings as this travels swiftly, and loses nothing in its passage. Its effect many hundred miles distant from the scene of action has been immediately felt. As we said in 1900, so again we repeat with added emphasis, that *there is danger of a general conflagration unless the utmost vigilance is exercised.* Those who are interested to prevent it, we may remark now, as we did then, will govern themselves accordingly.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 23rd of July arrived here on Monday, the 29th instant, per M. M. S. Ernest Simons.

THE American mail of the 6th of August arrived here on Monday, the 29th instant per T. K. K. S. America Maru.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

NO COALS
FOR BELLIGERENTS.

London via Bombay, 25th August.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Capetown wires that orders have been given that no Russian men-of-war are to be allowed to coal at the Cape ports without reference to headquarters.—*Reuter.*

THE ASKOLD-GROSOVOI QUESTION.

London via Bombay, 25th August.

It is stated at St. Petersburg, that before dismantling the ships at Shanghai, Russia insists on Japan giving an assurance that she will not repeat the Reschitjelnij incident.—*Reuter.*

29th August.

It is announced at Washington that Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister, has handed the Secretary of State a note to the Powers, stating that unless Russia forthwith disarms her men-of-war at Shanghai, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps she may deem necessary to protect her interests.

The Secretary was careful not to disclose the attitude of the Government, but assured the Minister that the United States hoped for the continuance of Chinese neutrality.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 31st August.

Germany having consented to intern the crews of the Russian vessels at Tsingtao, Japan demands that China shall treat the crews of the Askold and Grosovoi in the same manner.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CONTRABAND ANNOYANCE.

London via Bombay, 25th August.

A hastily summoned meeting of the India and China sections of the London Chamber of Commerce is to be held to-day to consider the situation as regards contraband.—*Reuter*

THE DIANA AT SAIGON.

London, 25th August.

A telegram from Saigon to Paris says that the Russian cruiser Diana has one damage by a shell, and another below the waterline. She had four men killed and twenty-three wounded.—*Exclusive service.*

Tokio, 31st August.

It is believed here that the Diana is at Saigon and is to be dismantled.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE DEPUTATION TO MR. BALFOUR.

London via Bombay, 26th August.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, said that the Government had directed urgent enquiries to the Russian Government regarding the presence of the Smolensk in South African waters.

It then appeared that the Russian Government had hitherto been unable to communicate any instructions to the Volunteer Fleeters; hence the recent incidents.

Thereupon the two Governments have agreed that the British cruisers at the Cape shall find the Volunteer Fleeters.

The British Government has ordered two of the cruisers at the Cape to seek the Smolensk and Petersburg and convey to them the Russian instructions to desist from searching.

Mr. Balfour hopes therefore that the incidents are ended.

The deputation might rely, Mr. Balfour said, that the declaration in the King's Speech was not mere vague language. The British Government meant exactly what it said, and the rights of our great shipping trade would not be ignored by this Government or any Government whereto British interests are confided.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The deputation was the outcome of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce mentioned yesterday, and Mr. Balfour intimated his readiness to receive a deputation immediately.

He declared that while admitting that coal and food were contraband if they were intended for warlike purposes, he disputed the Russian doctrine with reference to these and other things.

The Government had clearly defined to Russia the British position, where from there was no possibility of Great Britain's receding.

It was not clearly proved that Russia had differentiated between British and foreign shipping; if it were proved, a most serious situation would arise.—*Reuter.*

* * * When we published this astounding statement by Mr. Balfour, the Arabia, a German steamer captured and released from Vladivostok was actually in this harbour, while no British captured steamer has been released.—*Ed.*

THE RUSSIAN COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

London, 26th August.

Three Russian cruisers are reported as coaling from the German steamer Valesia at Cape Juby.

The Russian cruiser Ural stopped the Anchor liner Asia bound for Calcutta off Cape St. Vincent and detained her two hours.—*Exclusive service.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR AT LIAOYANG.

London, 26th August.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg from Liaoyang say that thirty thousand Japanese with 200 guns are advancing in two columns from Yingkou towards Haicheng, while a third column is moving northward west of the railway.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 27th August.

A long and confused dispatch has been received from General Kuropatkin, reporting continuous fighting south-east of Liaoyang extending from the morning of the 24th inst. to five p.m. on the 25th, when the enemy were advancing in force on Liandiansiau, apparently after ousting the Russians from their advanced positions.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 29th August.

The Japanese occupied Anshantien yesterday, and have since been pursuing the enemy.

Two other armies are very closely pressing Liaoyang.—*Our own correspondent.*

* * * Anshantien is on the railway, about twelve miles south of Liaoyang.—*Ed.*

Later.

The Russian strength in the Liaoyang direction is about thirteen divisions.

It is stated that Anping and Tanghoyen, seventeen miles south-east of Liaoyang, have already been occupied by the Japanese, the enemy having hurriedly retired from Anping, leaving much booty to the Japanese.—*Our own correspondent.*

Tokio, 30th August.

General Kuroki's operations took place on a series of heights north-east of Liaoyang from the 25th to the 27th inst.

The right column made a night attack on the 26th.

The left column encountered a strong force of Russian infantry. The Japanese at once cut the enemy into two bodies. The occupation was completed amid fog on the 27th, despite stubborn resistance from the enemy.

The Japanese have since been continuing their advance.

The Japanese losses on the 26th and 27th were about two thousand. They captured eight guns among other things.

General Oku attacked the neighbourhood of Anshantien on the morning of the 27th. The enemy retired northward without making any opposition.

The Japanese maintained the pursuit with several columns and pressed the enemy's retreat, dislodging him on the 28th from the south-east of Shahoehen, nine miles south of Liaoyang.

General Oku captured eight field guns, four ammunition waggons, and ten commissariat waggons.—*Our own correspondent.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official report received at headquarters in Tokio:—

Tokio, 30th August.

After severe fighting from the 25th to the 28th inst. the First Army Corps occupied the important positions of Anping and Tanhoyen. Besides this other columns of our troops, advancing along the road from Haicheng towards Liaoyang, have captured the positions of Anshantien and Shahoeheng, pressing the enemy towards Liaoyang.

The First Army Corps had severe fighting and our casualties were about 2,000. We captured eight guns, ammunition waggons, and much other booty besides.

The other columns, which advanced along the road from Haicheng, met with some opposition from the enemy, but repulsed them. On the morning of the 28th instant we attacked the enemy's strong position in the vicinity of Anshantien, but the enemy made no further resistance, and retreated northwards. Our army pursued at once. At ten o'clock on the same morning all our columns and the artillery overtook the enemy in the vicinity of Shahoeheng. The enemy were retreating in confusion and after we had cannonaded them severely, they dispersed to the north of Shahoeheng. In this direction we also captured eight guns, besides ammunition waggons and provision carts, as booty.

London via Bombay, 29th August.

According to Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg, a telegram from General Sakharoff dated the 27th inst. says that six guns were abandoned during the retreat after Friday's fighting. The Russian losses are not definitely known, but they exceed fifteen hundred. There are many sword-bayonet, and revolver wounds, showing how close and desperate the fighting was.

The Japanese turning movement and the enflading fire from their guns caused the Russians to retire to a new position. The Japanese assumed the offensive on Saturday afternoon, the Japanese attacks being characterised by extreme fanaticism.—*Reuter.*

30th August.

According to Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg, General Routkovsky and Colonel de Raaben were killed during the retreat to Liaoyang.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 31st August.

The Japanese are steadily enveloping Liaoyang.

The military fate of the Russians may virtually be settled strategically at any moment.

It is believed that the opposing forces are about equal in numbers.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 31st August.

General Sukharoff reports from Liaoyang at noon yesterday that the Japanese are advancing along the whole front against Liaoyang.

The main attack is directed against the Russian centre and right where the Russian losses have been very heavy.

The Japanese overnight posted a large force of artillery within range of the Russian positions, and by nine in the morning they were close to the Russian centre.—*Reuter.*

THE MINES IN THE LIAO RIVER.

Tokio, 31st August.

Seventeen mines have been removed from the estuary of the Liao River. There are now only two left which are buried at the bottom, and which will not explode without a current of electricity sent from the shore. The safety of navigation is thus ensured.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London via Bombay, 27th August.

Two Russian ships carrying coal and water for the Baltic squadron, have passed the Bosphorus.—*Reuter.*

31st August

The Baltic squadron has returned to Cronstadt from its cruise.—*Reuter.*

NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

London, 27th August.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg says that the Russian troops made a sortie from Port Arthur on the 23rd inst., inflicting heavy loss on the Japanese.—*Exclusive service.*

Chefoo, 28th August.

A large number of junks with refugees have arrived to-day from Port Arthur.

From the 17th to the 23rd inst. there were several severe engagements round Port Arthur. On the 19th the Japanese occupied a post north of Yitseshan, and subsequently attacked the latter place and drove off the Russians, but did not occupy it as it is commanded by another fort, but they placed their guns on an adjacent hill which is not covered by the Russian fire.

On the 18th and 19th the Japanese bombarded the fort at Anteshan, but it seems to have held out up to the 26th.

Since the 17th the Japanese have been attacking several forts round Erlungshan, and on the 21st they stormed some of them and drove off

the Russians, but have not occupied them.

On the 20th a forlorn hope of 300 men assailed a fort about one mile south of San'ichiao (on the railway) and destroyed it. The Japanese occupied Fenghuashan, about four miles north-west of Port Arthur, after a hot engagement on the 21st and 22nd inst.

The Japanese troops at the foot of a hill north of Chiao-changkou continued the bombardment of the surrounding forts from the 19th to the 23rd inst., and silenced them, but they are still outside the entrenched line.

On the night of the 19th, the Japanese advancing from Shuantao-wan, occupied a fort along Pigeon Bay; on the 26th they were stationed at Yangtuyao, and building a fort at Huashan, a little east of Yangtuyao.

There are six large Russian men-of-war in the harbour, all badly damaged, especially a ship of the Retvisan type which has the marks of Japanese shells all over her, and whose stern is under water, while two ships of the Sevastopol type are hopelessly damaged about their decks and in their engine-rooms. Materials for repairing ships are almost exhausted, and the damaged vessels are being patched with plates of zinc. There are about fifteen gunboats, torpedo-boats, and destroyers in harbour, which appear to be in fair order.

31st August.

Heavy firing from the direction of Port Arthur has been heard here uninterruptedly since this morning.—*Special telegram.*

THE SURVIVORS OF THE NOVIK.

London, 30th August.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the crew of the Novik have arrived at Vladivostock.—*Exclusive service.*

LOOKING FOR THE VOLUNTEER FLEETERS OFF THE CAPE.

London via Bombay, 30th August.

Four cruisers and one gunboat are seeking the Volunteer Fleeters in South African waters.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The British Admiralty announces that the Commander of the Cape squadron left Seychelles on the 26th inst. with the cruisers Crescent, Forte, and Pearl, and is proceeding south in search of the Petersburg and Smolensk.

The cruiser Barrosa is to search between Walvisch Bay and Benguela, and the gunboat Partridge between Walvisch Bay and Simon's Bay.

The commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, who is at present in the vicinity of Cape de Verde, with the cruisers St. George and Brilliant, is also ordered to search.—*Reuter.*

MR. SMOLLETT

CAMPBELL'S NEW VIEW OF THE DUTY OF NEUTRALS.

Chefoo, 31st August.

The steamer Independent which has arrived from Japan with saké, beer, gold, and silver, etc., on board bound for Newchwang, has been ordered by the Commissioner of Customs to land her cargo here, on the ground that his orders are to enforce the discharge of any cargo which may be classed as contraband from any vessel bound for the fighting sphere.

The Japanese Consul insists that this is a misinterpretation of the duty of a neutral, and is discussing the matter with the Commissioner.—*Special telegram.*

* * * Surely the Customs at Chefoo has no concern with cargo that is not landed or shipped at that port, but which is merely in transit on board a calling vessel?—*Ed.*

GENERAL NEWS.

"KEEPING THE WORD OF PROMISE TO THE EAR."

London, 25th August.

The text of the Czar's manifesto shows that the political amnesty granted for the baptism of the Czarevitch is so limited and conditional, that very few, if any, prisoners will be benefited by it.—*Exclusive service.*

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London via Bombay, 26th August.

A fresh Seamen's Strike at Marseilles has paralysed trade.

Sixteen important companies have suspended their sailings.

The mails are being carried in men-of-war.

It is not expected that British liners will be interfered with.—*Reuter.*

27th August.

The strikers at Marseilles threaten to extend the strike to every port in France, unless their demands are granted before to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th August.

Delayed in transmission.

A typhoon has passed close to the colony moving north-east.

Shipping business has been at a standstill for three days.

The gale has abated to-day.

The French mail steamers, Ernest Simons outward and Tourane homeward, were delayed here until to-day.

The English mail steamers, Chusan outward and Coromandel homeward, have not arrived.

The damage ashore and afloat is of small importance.—*Our own correspondent.*

28th August.

No damage has been done to shipping in the neighbourhood of Hong-kong.

Both the English mail steamers arrived yesterday and left again in the evening.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE BOXING

CHAMPIONSHIP.

London via Bombay, 29th August.

Jeffries has defeated Monroe at San Francisco in the second round, for the world's boxing championship.—*Reuter.*

SUDDEN DEMAND FOR GUNS IN INDIA.

London, 29th August.

An Aldershot telegram states that fifty quick-firing 18½-pounder guns, with fittings, have been ordered at Woolwich for India, with the utmost dispatch.—*Exclusive service.*

CRETE AND GREECE.

London, 29th August.

Prince George has left Crete to visit the European Courts.

Before leaving he addressed a message to the Cretans, promising to do his best to obtain from the Powers their consent to the union of Crete with Greece.—*Exclusive service.*

OOM PAUL'S BURIED TREASURE.

London, 30th August.

Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg wires that buried treasure estimated at a quarter of a million sterling, which was removed from Pretoria before Lord Roberts's entry, has been discovered beyond Spelonkan. The Government receives half he find.—*Exclusive service.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HOLIDAY.

London via Bombay, 31st August.

Mr. Chamberlain is to leave for Italy on the 10th of October for six weeks, and will renew his fiscal campaign immediately he returns.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 26th August.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to Prince Pu Lun, who reported the result of his mission to the St. Louis Exposition. — *Special telegram.*

29th August.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Shantung Expectant Tao-i Chu Chung-hsiang.—*Special telegram.*

THE FIGHTING NEAR LIAOYANG.

We have to thank the Consul-General Japan for the following further official reports of the fighting:—

Tokio, 30th August.

The reported engagements in the direction of Liaoyang by the First Army commenced with an attack on the 25th on the enemy strongly posted on steep mountain ridges twenty-three miles south-east of Liaoyang. On the night of the 25th the Army's central column after a bayonet charge by the infantry succeeded in carrying the enemy's position on that side. But the enemy's right and left wings continued to offer desperate resistance. On the 26th severe fighting was resumed, but the enemy's resistance remained unabated. That night our right column after a sanguinary engagement carried the enemy's left and captured eight guns. On the 27th our whole columns resumed the attack and at sunset the entire line of the enemy's position fell into our hands. Our casualties were about 2,000. At the same time our other armies marched to Anshantien wherefrom the enemy retired without resistance. Our armies pursued the enemy while our detachments intercepted the enemy who thereupon fled toward Liaoyang in utter confusion, apparently suffering considerable damages from our fire. We also captured eight field guns, ammunitions and many carts.

Later.

The enemy in front of the First Army Corps occupied a line of eminences from Hungshaling via Hanpoling, Chipangling, Kungchangling and north of Tatientsu to the eminence in the north of Tasikou, namely on the right bank of the river Tangho, at Tanghoyen. All these places are at a distance of about nine Japanese miles or twenty-two and a half miles from Liaoyang, extending on the eminence from E.S.E. to S.S.E. of that place, and the enemy had their positions strongly defended on the steep mountain ridge. On the other hand our army had been unable to get a suitable position, and especially our field guns had no place where they could be utilised, but by the main road. Our army divided into three columns in order to attack the enemy. The centre started at midnight of the 25th August with the whole of its infantry for the centre of the enemy's positions, namely at Kungchangling and the steep mountain ridge in the vicinity, and made a charge with bayonets and gained the position from the enemy. However, the enemy having received reinforcement, recovered his courage and defended bravely, and thereupon a terrible rifle fighting ensued. Till noon of the 26th August the enemy remained in the same position and never heeded. At the same time the enemy's artillery in the vicinity of Tauping furiously fired upon us and we were placed at one time in a critical position. Yet we maintained our position in spite of the danger and succeeded in pressing back the enemy to a position south-east of the river Tangho. The right column from before daybreak had made a night attack upon the enemy at Hungshaling (the left wing of the enemy's positions) Chipangling (south of Hungshaling and north of Kungchangling), and the position in the middle of the two eminences. The positions of the left wing of the enemy were carried by us but we were not able to completely occupy Hungshaling and from daybreak a furious battle was fought till dusk. Our left column had also advanced to attack the enemy with the main force of its infantry from daybreak and its artillery also had an artillery duel with the enemy's artillery which was located within semi-permanent defence works from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. During the artillery duel the enemy's

artillery on several occasions was silenced but we were not able to silence them completely. The enemy's infantry had been receiving reinforcements constantly and threatened our left wing and we felt the danger gradually increasing and thus the attack of the column was very much delayed. Finally our army rushed on the centre of the enemy and successfully cut the enemy's force into two but we were not able to take the positions of the two wings of the enemy until night. Moreover at about 4 p.m. of the 28th August a terrific thunderstorm broke out and all the tops of the mountains were suddenly covered with mists. The enemy made counter-attacks several times from the direction of Sikou but they became ineffective, whereupon our army taking advantage of this occupied Hungshaling and captured eight of the enemy's guns which were showing great activity in firing on us. On the 27th August all of our columns, in spite of the mists, advanced to attack the enemy again, but a portion of the enemy continued a stubborn resistance till dusk and we were only able to occupy a line of eminences from Hungshaling to the north of Tasikou via the eminence in the south of Sungchiatsai (on the left bank of the river Tangho and opposite Changling). The most determined and furious fighting in these engagements was near Hungshaling and at Kungchangling. The enemy watched and sighted our advance by moonlight and furiously fired upon us and at the same time threw stones upon us from the top of the mountains and we had many killed and wounded and the sight was entirely terrible. However, our men stubbornly overcome these difficulties and resolutely marched up the steep mountain road and stormed the enemy's position. The strength of the enemy was sixty-five battalions of infantry with 120 guns. The majority of the enemy retreated towards Liaoyang and a portion of the enemy is still encamped in front of us, at short distance. Our army is continuing the pursuit and advance.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 25th August.

A proposal of the "Petit Parisien," that Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and France should offer their services to the belligerents with a view of bringing about peace, has not found here any consideration.

26th August.

The Chinese Government has notified the Russian Minister at Peking that legal proceedings have been instituted against Admiral Sah for not having taken precautions to prevent the Japanese attacking the Reschitjelni at Chefoo.

With regard to the perpetual insinuations of the English Press, the Post states that England has sold to the belligerents thirty-eight ships.

27th August.

The departure of the Baltic Squadron has again been postponed, this time until the end of December. Experts doubt that the squadron will ever reach East Asia.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" has received a report from Paris, according to which it is resolved to form a second large Russian army which will be concentrated at Mukden.

The "Daily Chronicle" reports from Paris that Russia has given orders to buy some Chilean and Argentine men-of-war, which will leave South America under the French flag and will hoist the Russian war flag later on, in East Asia.

The subscription to the new shares of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank was a great success.

All the petroleum tanks of Hoboken are burning. The damage is estimated to be seven million dollars.

29th August.

The statements of the "New York Herald" that H. M. the Kaiser would offer to intervene, or accept the Czar's proposal to intervene, are totally unfounded. Germany avoids any interference in this matter. Nothing is known here about any intervention of other neutral Powers.

The "Times" declares the statement about the number and force of the Baltic Fleet as exaggerated.

In Russian official circles prevails the opinion that the dispatch of new men-of-war to the Far East could not alter the fact that Russia's naval supremacy is over.

The burning of petroleum tanks, stated in our yesterday's telegram, happened in Hoboken near Antwerp, not in America. The s.s. Prinz Heinrich left Colombo on the 28th inst., at 5 p.m. for Singapore.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Chefoo, 30th August.

The "Novi Krai" of the 26th inst. reports that the Japanese on the 23rd, 24th and 25th made heavy attacks on the redoubts No. 1 and No. 2 and fort No. 22. The most powerful attack was made on the night of the 24th, when the Japanese commenced three times to storm, but were repulsed with great losses. The retiring Japanese infantry was shelled by their own artillery. In the town of Port Arthur everything is unchanged. The Sevastopol has struck no mine, as was reported otherwise, but anchored undamaged in the harbour. The total of the Japanese losses since the 1st July amounts to 30,000 dead and 16,000 wounded, while the Russian losses are about 2,500.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald".—

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the "Jiji" states that a fire has broken out in a work shop in the Electric Wire Company's Works there, with the result that all the material for making fish torpedoes and submarine mines has been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

London, 17th August.

The British Government have dispatched a strongly worded protest to the Russian Government against the latter's claim to consider as contraband articles which are recognised by international law to be legitimate cargo; and against the Russian Government's refusal to limit the zone where pursuit of neutral vessels (suspected of carrying contraband) is allowable. It is pointed out that while it is allowable to impair the coasting trade (of a belligerent), the sinking of neutral vessels running on or approaching the coast of Japan and charged with carrying contraband is not allowable. His Majesty's Government draw attention to the fact that if such procedure is permissible Prize Courts are superfluous.

Great Britain has lodged a demand for payment of losses incurred by seizure and confiscation and destruction of merchant steamers.

The Russian Government are continuing to claim impossible rights for

belligerent vessels entering neutral ports, but the British Press is vigorously insisting upon disarmament of all such craft on the expiration of the time limit set by international law.

The views of the Japanese colony in London regarding the recent Shanghai and Chefoo incidents find adequate expression in the columns of the "Morning Post."

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Viceroy Alexieff is at Vladivostok raising another army, to act independently of Kuropatkin's command.—"Mainichi."

The King of England, in the Speech from the Throne on the 15th instant, said:—"In connection with the present war an important question has arisen regarding the relations of belligerents to the commerce of neutrals. This question has an exceedingly grave bearing on our Empire's interests. It is our desire to settle the matter amicably so long as the interests of neutral trade are not interfered with. Our Government will resolutely protect our subjects' enjoyment of the rights that belong to neutral peoples under the provisions of international law."—Foreign Office Dispatch.

Gensan, 17th August.

According to Koreans who arrived here to-day from Hamheung, about 500 Russian cavalry have arrived at Bunsen near Hamheung. They are now collecting provisions there.—"Mainichi."

London, 22nd August.

The Press of the United Kingdom regards the Japanese Government's defence of the Reshitjelnij incident at Chefoo as conclusive, and on the other hand the papers generally declare that Russian contumacy at Shanghai, in connection with the Askold and Grosvoii, is a serious violation of International Law.

Yingkou, 24th August.

A Chinese at this port has been arrested by the Japanese on the opposite bank of the Liaohu, while taking silver amounting to \$10,000 to the Russians at Liaoyang. Seven hundred Russian Infantry and three hundred Cavalry are now stationed on neutral territory twelve miles east of Hsinmintun. The floating bridges prepared by the Russians in the Liaohu, south of Hsinmintun, have been removed.—"Mainichi."

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 22nd August.

A tornado visited St. Paul, Minneapolis, on Saturday night. A skyscraper fell, and killed two hundred people. There were other casualties, which had not been ascertained. Over two hundred buildings in St. Paul were wrecked, and the High Level Bridge was demolished. The general devastation recorded did not, apparently, touch the World's Fair at St. Louis.

23rd August.

A Russian cruiser, supposed to be the Suolousk, stopped and searched the Comedian off Pondoland.

The following telegram is from the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

Macao, 23rd August.

The Portuguese steamer Macao arrived from Kuangchowwan yesterday. By her the report was brought that a Russian cruiser, to all appearances of 10,000 tons more or less, had entered that port and disembarked something over a hundred Russian wounded. Purchases were made

of poultry, meat, eggs and other provisions. The French Government provided the cruiser with coal, and detached a gunboat to accompany her out of the port. The destination of the foreigner is unknown.

The cruiser exhibited a large hole on her side near the stern, just above the waterline. She appeared much weather beaten.

These are all the details I could gather in regard to the unknown refugee.

[From Reuter's wire of the 21st inst., it is evidently the cruiser Diana that called at Kuangchowwan in her flight after the recent engagement off Port Arthur. Reuter announced her arrival at Saigon.—Ed., H.K.T.]

The following telegram is from the "China Mail":—

Singapore, 22nd August.

A Government proclamation will be issued on Wednesday demonetising Mexican and British Hongkong dollars in the Straits Settlements after the 31st instant.

The following telegram is from the "Straits Times."

London, 16th August.

H. M. the King's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament says that foreign relations continue to be in a satisfactory state.

It is stated that the agreements with France will materially strengthen the ties of friendship between her and Britain.

The Speech next refers to the cordial reception which H. M. met with at Copenhagen and Kiel.

H. M. regrets that hostilities are still in progress between Russia and Japan and says further:—"Questions involving the treatment of neutral commerce have arisen. The issues involved which are of the gravest moment to the trade of the Empire will I trust be amicably settled. My Government will energetically support my subjects in the exercise of rights recognised by international law as belonging to neutrals."

It has been decided to sanction the introduction of the elective element into the Transvaal Legislature. H. M. trusts that all classes there will unite in rendering this step in the direction of self-government to be conducive to the welfare of H. M.'s dominions.

The political mission to Tibet encountered some resistance. But, says H.M., "its safe arrival at Lhasa affords me the greatest satisfaction, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men of the small force employed. I trust that by conference with the Tibetan authorities, in conjunction with the Chinese representatives at Lhasa, terms may be arranged for facilitating trade and for ending the difficulty and friction which have arisen on the northern frontier of India."

H. M. also expresses trust that the army reorganisation now proceeding may conduce to the defensive strength of the Empire.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shade situation in the English Settlement.)

		1904.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	
Aug. 26	.....	76.1	85.5	.....
" 27	.....	76.5	89.4	.....
" 28	.....	75.1	87.0	.....
" 29	.....	74.3	87.0	.....
" 30	.....	73.1	87.6	.....
" 31	.....	72.1	87.0	.....
Sept. 1	.....	73.8	90.1	.....

1903.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
Aug.	26	77° 7	92° 2	.....
	27	77° 9	93° 4	.....
	28	78° 2	92° 6	.....
	29	77° 7	94° 1	.....
	30	78° 0	91° 6	.....
	31	78° 6	92° 1	.....
Sept.	1	79° 2	92° 6	.....

THE average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in August was 75.2, the average maximum 87.6, and the mean 81.4, against 78.5, 92.4, and 85.4, respectively, in August 1903. The rainfall in August was 2.81 inches, and rain fell measurably on 9 days, against 1.27 inch and 8 days in August 1903, and an average of 6.08 inches and 10½ days for the twenty-two years 1882-1903.

ON Wednesday Queen Wilhelmina of Holland attained her twenty-fourth birthday, and all official Shanghai with many others besides, including a number of ladies, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Advocat at the Consulate-General in Bubbling Well Road in honour of the occasion. Her Majesty, the youngest sovereign but one in Europe, and the only Queen regnant, came to the throne, in 1890 and took over control of the Government from the Queen Regent in 1898.

SIR PELHAM WARREN and Sir Robert Bredon were passengers by the R. M. S. Empress of India to Yokohama, on Saturday.

MR. G. D. PITZIOPIOS (Vice-Consul) is in charge of H. B. M. Consulate-General during the absence of Sir Pelham Warren.

DR. EBERLE, of the U. S. army, has discovered in the Philippines the microbe of dengue fever, and has named it plasmoeba.

ALTHOUGH the general public had to wait for its French mail until Tuesday morning, that for the British Navy arrived in Shanghai on Saturday by the R. M. S. Empress of India, to which it was transferred at Hongkong.

THE work of disarming the Russian cruiser Askold and torpedo-boat-destroyer Groszovoi was commenced on Monday under the supervision of the Chinese authorities. The time of Inspector Mellows, of the River Police, was occupied the whole day in superintending the disarmament of the latter vessel, lying at the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's Wharf, and her arms and material parts of her machinery were transferred to the Arsenal.

INSPECTOR Mellows of the River Police, having finished his task of disarming the Groszovoi on Monday, on Tuesday proceeded with the removal of the smaller armament from the Askold. The larger guns had not been removed on Tuesday afternoon, and it is stated they will be left until the cruiser leaves dock.

It was stated in Hongkong when the Gaelic left that the Russian cruiser Diana had sunk at Saigon.

News has just been received from New York, appointing Captain C. W. Mead, Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager of the American China Development Company, Canton-Hankow Railway, putting him in charge of all departments, both in Shanghai and Canton, filling the place of Mr. Willis E. Gray. Captain Mead's valuable services to the Company have been justly recognised and appreciated by the New York Office and the Board of Directors. The engagement of

Captain C. W. Mead to a charming Shanghai girl, Miss Beatrice Zils, is also announced.

AT 2.30 a.m. last Friday a fire broke out in the Rue du Consulat. The Central Bell tower man caused some confusion by ringing the bell with such long intervals between each stroke that a number of firemen thought that the fire was in the Yangtseopoo district and set out in that direction accordingly. Less than an hour sufficed to put the fire out, though four small houses were destroyed and three or four damaged by fire and water. The outbreak is believed to have been caused by the upsetting of a stove.

AT 4.10 a.m. on Wednesday the Brigade was called out for a fire in the French Concession. The fire started close to the City moat in the Quai des Fosses. The fire threatened to be a very big one but it was confined to seven native houses, four of which were totally destroyed. The last trucks left about 5.30 a.m.

ABOUT 3.25 p.m. on the 19th ultimo, when the M. M. S. Tourane was two hours out from Woosung, a French soldier jumped overboard. The ship was stopped and a boat was immediately lowered, but before it could get under way a boat from the Kiutoan Lightship rescued the drowning man and put him on board the Tourane. The would-be suicide is said to have been a soldier who was being transferred to Saigon for punishment.

THE cable companies announce that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company now notify American land-lines in good working order.

THE new Chinese Public School, established by the Shanghai Municipal Council, commenced its work at nine o'clock yesterday morning in the recently erected buildings in the Elgin Road. The school was opened in spite of incidental difficulties due to the unfortunate fact that the books and other apparatus ordered from England were dispatched on board the Malacca, the vessel that was recently detained by the Russian Volunteer steamers in the Red Sea. The Committee have hired furniture and the other necessary fittings to meet the emergency, and Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge, B.A., the principal, and Mr. G. T. Kemp, his chief assistant, with their staff of nine Chinese assistants, are prepared to begin work without delay if not without discomfort. The residences erected for the accommodation of the principal and his chief assistant will, it is expected, soon be ready for occupation. We hope shortly to be able to announce the formal opening of the institution which, we trust, will prove to be a great success.

THERE are two Notices to Mariners to be noted. One draws attention to the alteration in the buoyage of the Tsungming crossing; the other describes the position of the wreck of the Chinese gunboat Feiting between Chingchaiwan and Pininchau (Deer Island).

LAST Friday evening "A" Company was suddenly called upon to assemble at the Town Hall in order to man the defence posts. The alarm was given between 9 and 9.15, and at 9.40 fifty-four men and two officers had reported themselves. Pickets were sent out to various posts on Defence Creek, where they were inspected by Majors Brodie Clarke and Wedemeyer and Captain Collier. The whole Company then marched back to the Town Hall and after a short rest the men were drawn up and addressed by Captain Collier, who criticised the operations, especially the use of several men on a picket where one would be sufficient. After this the Company was then dis-

missed though the greater portion of those present elected to march to the Bund.

THE German, Co., S.V.C. was suddenly called out on Tuesday night, and took up positions in the defence scheme. The alarm was given at 8.30 p.m. and it was not until 10.30 p.m. that the men dispersed after an instructive outing.

AN eating-house keeper in Szechuen Road, near Haining Road, woke up early last Friday morning to find a thief on his premises. He got up and chased the man out of the house, and along the road, when suddenly the thief turned and stabbed him just below the heart. The pursuer fell while the assailant made off, followed by a number of the neighbours who had been awakened by the noise. For a minute it seemed that the man would be caught as his way was barred by a native policeman, but he took up the cry of "stop thief," and the policeman thinking that he was also chasing someone let him go by. The injured man was taken to hospital where, instead of attending to him at once, they waited for the doctor's morning round. The man consequently died within a short time of his admission. It is said that the assailant was recognised by one of the neighbours, and it is therefore possible that he will be arrested before many days have passed.

THE third annual general meeting of the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., took place, on Monday afternoon. Mr. F. Anderson, who took the chair, said the duty had devolved upon him owing to the unfortunate accident to Mr. A. W. Burkill. The report and accounts were passed and directors re-elected for the ensuing year. A full report will be found in another column.

AT last the Shanghai Yacht Club is in possession of a challenge cup, and a very handsome one at that. It has been presented by a Shanghai gentleman, who has attached but one condition to the gift, viz., that the donor shall remain anonymous.

THE polo on Saturday afternoon was marred by a serious accident to Mr. A. W. Burkill, whose pony slipped and fell pinning the rider by the right leg. Dr. Verdon of H. M. S. Fearless was on the ground and examined the injury, and afterwards Mr. Burkill was taken away in the ambulance. It was feared at first that the ankle itself was broken but the fracture is really just above the ankle, where happily it is less difficult to deal with, though it will be some time before the popular rider can be about again.

LAST Friday afternoon Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co. sold by auction the wooden twin-screw passenger str. Kiangning, which was built at the Foochow Arsenal in 1896. The Kiangning's dimensions are: Length, 84.1 feet; beam, 17.5 feet; depth, 6.5 feet; registered tonnage, 106. The sale took place on board the steamer itself, as she lay in the upper section of the harbour, off Tungkadoo; the conditions of sale were: cash on fall of the hammer, and the vessel to be at purchaser's risk from time of sale. There was a large attendance of natives. Bidding commenced at Tls. 2,000 and rose by hundreds and fifties to Tls. 4,800, at which figure a Chinese syndicate became the purchasers.

VISITORS to one of the greatest natural phenomena in the East, the Eagre of the Tsientang River, will find very useful information in a pamphlet by Mr. W. R. Kahler, published at the "Union" Office, Shanghai, "The Hangchow Bore and how to get to it." It is illustrated with a couple of photographs of the Bore, and costs fifty cents.

IN H. B. M.'s Civil Summary Court last Friday Mrs. Roberts sued James Kirk for \$92.60 due for board and lodging. Defendant admitted the claim and said that though he could not pay at present he was getting employment on the 8th or 10th prox. His Honour gave judgment for the amount with \$3 costs and said defendant must make an effort to pay it off.

JUDGMENT in the case in which two Japanese were charged with having forged notes in their possession was delivered at the Japanese Consulate-General on Monday last. One of the accused was sent to gaol for three months' major imprisonment and six months' police surveillance. The other, who seems to have been the leading spirit in the matter, was sentenced to one year's major imprisonment and six months' police surveillance. The four hundred odd forged notes were confiscated.

THE German gunboat Luchs arrived here from Tsingtao last Friday, and left on Monday.

THE German cruiser Seeadler left Shanghai on Tuesday.

H. M. S. FEARLESS left Shanghai on Monday for a cruise up the Yangtze. She will probably be away three weeks and on her return will relieve the Iphigenia.

THE U. S. torpedo-boat-destroyers Barry, Bainbridge, Dale, Decatur and Chauncey left Shanghai on Monday.

THE French cruiser Montcalm and torpedo-boat-destroyers Pistolet and Javeline left Shanghai on Monday.

THE French gunboat Kersaint left Shanghai for Chemulpo on Wednesday.

THE Austrian cruiser Aspern left Shanghai on Sunday.

THE Italian cruiser Elba left Shanghai on Wednesday for home. The Marco Polo and Puglia also left the harbour.

THE N.-D.L.S. Bayern with the incoming German mail, left Singapore last Friday at 10 a.m.

THE N.-D. L. S. Prinz Heinrich left Colombo for Hongkong and Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 28th ult.

THE P. and O. intermediate str. Japan, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th ultimo.

THE P. & O. intermediate str. Candia arrived in London on the 26th August.

THE M. M. S. Tonkin arrived home on the 25th ultimo.

THE R. M. S. Athenian left Vancouver for Japan and Shanghai on Monday afternoon, the 29th ult.

THE str. Diomed, Prinsesse Marie, and Sardinia passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 25th ultimo.

THE str. Achilles, Salazie, Hellas, Kennebec, and Indrawadi passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 25th ultimo.

THE German str. Arabia, which was captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron last month, arrived here from Vladivostok on Sunday.

THE str. Hsinchi, which arrived here on Sunday from Tientsin and Chefoo, reports having passed on the 26th ult. at 8.30 a.m. the Newchwang lightship under sail steering north towards her station.

THE str. W. Cores de Vries, which arrived here on Saturday last from the river ports, reports the following men-of-war: At Hankow—The French cruiser Gueydon, two destroyers, H. M. gunboat Vestal and the U. S. gunboat Elcano. At Chinkiang—The French cruiser Sully and a German gunboat.

THE C. M. S. Irene, which arrived here from Swatow on Monday, reports seeing four warships anchored off Rapier Island, three miles north of Bonham Pass, at 4 a.m. on Sunday.

THE new Kiutoan light-vessel was launched without ceremony from Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co.'s Pootung yard on Monday and is now anchored in midstream, awaiting completion and the erection of her light. She has been built to the designs of Mr. J. R. Harding, Engineer-in-Chief of the I. C. S. at Shanghai, and there are only about two other ships of her particular character in existence. She is of steel and will be gas-lighted, and it is hoped to get her into position in about a month's time or less.

THE new issue of "Israel's Messenger" contains a letter from Dr. Edkins expressing warm sympathy with the Zionist cause and suggesting practical measures for the carrying out of its scheme for a Jewish Settlement in Palestine. There is also a letter drawing attention to a fund for the benefit of the children of the late Dr. Herzl. There is an interesting account of the funeral of the late leader at Vienna. Over 100,000 persons were present, 30,000 of them coming from outside Austria.

THE August issue of the "Chinese Illustrated News" has a number of pictures which cannot fail to interest native readers, but the large one seems to have more real connection with Mongolia than Arabia. There is a great deal of good reading in every number of this exceedingly cheap magazine.

WE have received the "Child's Paper" for September, with pictures of elephants, always attractive to children, and much interesting letter-press, with music.

WE have received from the Commercial Press, publishers of the "Commercial Press New Text-books Series," the following books: "Hygienic Physiology, based on the latest edition of Steele's Physiology," by Mr. Zia Hong-lia, of the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai; "Elementary Arithmetic," Part I, with illustrations, and "The Methods of Teaching Elementary Arithmetic," Part I. Also Part I and Part II "Series, arranged according to the Gouin System for Language Study," by Mr. Roy Scott Anderson of the Soochow university. The books are all well printed on good paper and suited in every way for the students whom they are intended to instruct.

WE have to thank Messrs. Kuhn and Komor for a packet of postcards with good photographs of the leading Admirals and Generals, etc., engaged on both sides in the present war. It is amusing to notice how the Russian photographs bear out on Tuesday what Herodotus wrote of the Hyperboreans some 2,300 years ago; that the men "are bald and wear big beards." There is decidedly more intellectuality about the Japanese faces, many of which are of a distinctly Caucasian type.

WE have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers to the 25th and 26th ult., respectively.—All the hospitals at Harbin are full, and the Red Cross nurses are much pressed for room.—The total Russian force at Mukden is said to be now 100,000.—Piracy is rampant off Peitaiho.—The "China Times" says that the electric light on the French Concession went out with a flop at 9.30 p.m. on the 19th, what time a sudden squall brought down the circus tent and stopped the performance. The electric current struck work, and the Circus people lost a \$3,000 house.—The steamer Chefoo has been salving the cargo of the Unison, which

consists chiefly of meat, potatoes, onions, and condensed milk and cream. The Unison is listed heavily, but it is impossible, as she is lying in a strong current, to make a thorough examination of her injuries.—The Japanese are turning out sleepers by the shipload for the Seoul-Fusan railway from the captured Russian saw-mill at Yongampho.—The following Newchwang notes are from the "Chefoo Daily News" of the 23rd ult.:

News reaches us to-day that the Newchwang shipping is at a standstill.

Few ships will be bound for that port now.

No more beancakes for transshipment can be had at Newchwang.

All junks coming down the river are stopped.

The Russians are constructing a dam with stones, which will block the Liao River and may give it another course.

This will stop the shipping for the present unless the Japanese advance further north.

On Sunday morning a three-masted Japanese schooner, was anchored on Newchwang Bar to act as lightship.

The Czarevitch had only three shells for her big guns remaining when she took refuge in Tsingtao.—The "China Times," discussing the Reschitjelni incident, says:

"It was necessary, in the interests of neutral commerce and for the maintenance of the honour of nations, as well as in her own interests as a belligerent, that Japan should take some steps to restrict the abuse of China's neutrality. Japan shows herself once more the champion of honesty and right dealing, as against the pernicious principle that might is right."—The same paper says that the Russian destroyer did take coal at Chefoo, and was not disarmed. The Japanese officer on board knew enough Russian to recognise the order given by the Russian captain to blow up the destroyer, whose orders were to return to Port Arthur.—The Peiho remains at the abnormal depth of 13 feet 1 inch.—The Japanese are taking active steps to rid the Newchwang Coast and harbour of pirates.—The following remarkable statement appears in the telegrams sent to Chefoo and Tientsin from Shanghai by the "Ostasiatische Lloyd":—"It is generally believed that the neutral Powers prevented the Japanese fleet from entering the Huangpu."—The Russians are commandeering cattle and carts in Liaoyi and Hsianan, and have sunk a large number of junks in the Liao river in the hope of causing an inundation which will hamper the Japanese advance.—The leading foreign employees of the Chinese Imperial Railway Service have now received the China medal and clasp for 1900.—Harmston's Circus is to open in Peking next week.—A capital concert was given on the 23rd at Peitaiho by rustivating musicians, including Miss Winifred Curry, Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Hayes, Miss Dora von Möllendorff, Mme. Tretchiakoff, and others.—The Governor-General of French Indo-China has interdicted the circulation of Hongkong Chinese newspapers in the colony.—Mr. J. R. Brazier, Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, has been appointed General Manager in China of the South African Labour Emigration Agency. He has been seconded from the Customs Service for the purpose.—A Japanese undergraduate coxed the First Trinity, Cambridge, boat at Henley.—The Russians complain that the Japanese put up quakers at Port Arthur, which the former expend their ammunition on, while the real guns are screened from view.—The Peiho rose on the 25th to 13 feet 2 inches.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE ASKOLD-GROSOVOI QUESTION.

29th August.

It seems that there is again some trouble about the disposal of the Askold and Grosovoi and their crews. Japan is insisting that the crews of these two vessels shall not be allowed to return to Russia, even under an engagement that they will not serve again in the present war, but that China shall intern them and detain them until the war is over. This is the course that has been adopted by Germany at Tsingtao, and it undoubtedly is the correct course. It appears that the crews of the Varyag and Koréetz, though they were allowed to go back to Russia on a solemn undertaking on their part they would take no farther part in the war, have been drafted into the Baltic fleet, trained sailors and officers being very scarce in Russia. It is difficult to believe that Russia has been guilty of such perfidy, though we cannot doubt that Japan thinks she has good ground for her belief; but if it is true, it is obvious that Japan cannot allow these men, who are really Japan's prisoners of war, though they are in China's hands, to be taken home to strengthen the personnel of the new fleet that is some day coming out to challenge Japan again. We believe the fate of the crew of the destroyer which ran ashore near Weihaiwei when running away from the Japanese, is still undecided. They have reached Hongkong in the Humber, and were quartered on board H.M.S. Tamar, and, no doubt, Japan will be consulted before the disposal of these men is settled. International Law and Custom demand that men who have fled into neutral territory to avoid being made prisoners of war shall be held in custody by the neutral Power until the war is over. The same rule must hold good with sailors, and this rule it is that Japan is demanding that China shall enforce.

THE CREWS OF REFUGEE WARSHIPS.

30th August.

WE wrote yesterday morning that Japan, no doubt, would be consulted before the disposal of the Russian destroyer's crew which was taken down to Hongkong in the British storeship Humber was settled. We are now able to announce that an arrangement has been made between the British and Japanese Governments that these refugees shall be

detained in British territory until the close of the war. This decision is in accordance with the action of the German authorities at Tsingtao; it has been clearly stated there that it is obvious that neither the Russian ironclad Czarevitch, nor the destroyers which took refuge at Tsingtao, nor their crews, can take any further part in the present war. This is completely in accord with the dictates of International Law, whereby a neutral State is bound to disarm and intern all belligerent troops that pass into its territory. This is formulated almost in these words in Article LVII of the Hague Convention Code. In writing on this subject in his new book, "War and Neutrality in the Far East," Dr. Lawrence says, in dealing with the case of men rescued by a neutral after a conflict, as occurred in the case of the Varyag and Koréetz at Chemulpo: "If the rescued men are surrendered to their own side they will again become combatants; if they are surrendered to the other side, they will be made prisoners of war. To assist in bringing about either of these consummations is surely inconsistent with neutrality. There remain the alternatives of 'internment'—that is to say, keeping them in honourable detention under neutral guardianship for the rest of the war, or handing them over to their own friends in exchange for a solemn promise that they shall not serve again while hostilities continue. Either course seems right in principle, but if we follow the analogy of land warfare, we shall regard the former as preferable. . . . This was done on a large scale by Switzerland early in February 1871, when a beaten and starving French army, numbering no less than 85,000 men, was driven across the frontier in the vicinity of Geneva by the troops of Manteuffel and Werder. It is true that the Geneva Convention of 1864 does not contemplate the withdrawal to neutral territory of the sick and wounded combatants who are cared for in neutral hospitals and ambulances. On the contrary, it assumes that they will remain in the power of the victors. But it provides by Art. VI that those who are incapacitated shall, when their wounds are healed, be sent back to their own country, and it permits the sending back of the others also on condition that they do not again bear arms during the continuance of the war."

As far as we know, when the Mandjour was disarmed here, and a portion of her officers and crew sent away, no promise was exacted from them that they would not serve again in the present war; but there was nevertheless a very general feeling that Captain Crown, the commander of that gunboat, made a mistake in being subsequently

found on the Russian flagship Petropavlovsk, a mistake which, to the great grief of his numerous friends here, cost him his life. But when the crews of the Varyag and Koréetz were allowed to go home from Colombo, it was on the distinct understanding that they should not serve again during the present war. The Japanese Government has reason to believe that this understanding has been violated, and that some or all of the men in question have been drafted into the Baltic fleet. The temptation to the Russian Admiralty to do this must have been very strong; for the flower of the Russian officers and sailors were and are in her Pacific fleet. Russia has been able to get together a number of ships to replace that fleet by hook or by crook; but she must have had very great difficulty in finding trained crews to man them. Japan is fully justified, however, in taking every possible measure to prevent a recurrence of such a scandal, presuming that her belief is well-founded. Germany and Great Britain have acted up to their obligations, and France will, without doubt, do the same in the case of the Diana; but China is so hopelessly weak, as she showed in the case of the Reschitjelnij, that Japan must protect herself. The weakness of Commodore Sah at Chefoo when the two Japanese destroyers came in to see if the Reschitjelnij was really disarmed, lends probability to the Japanese statement that she was not dismantled, but was getting ready to return to Port Arthur. The story by one of the Chinese officers to the "Peking and Tientsin Times," which we reprinted, that the Reschitjelnij could not have been blown up, because he personally saw all her explosives removed, is obviously inaccurate, for it is certain that her magazine forward was exploded after the Japanese officer went on board.

The Reuter's telegram that we publish this morning says that the Japanese Minister at Washington, Mr. Takahira, has handed the Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, a note to the Powers, stating that unless the Russian warships at Shanghai are forthwith disarmed, Japan will be forced to take whatever steps she may deem necessary to protect her interests. In this connection we may again quote what Dr. Lawrence writes in reference to China's procrastination in the matter of the Mandjour: "Japan might have given notice to China that she would no longer respect the territorial waters of a State which seemed powerless to defend its neutrality, or she might have claimed reparation for the indulgence shown to her opponent." It is obvious that Japan cannot allow the Askold, after being thoroughly repaired as she is being, to remain here a menace to her commerce, on

the chance of being able to obtain reparation at some future time from China.

THE "ORCHARDISTS."

31st August.

THE very interesting letter from Linchingchou which will be found in another column tells a very serious story; and it will not be surprising if this story is repeated in many other places, as long as the present system of raising money from the people of China continues. There have been several warnings lately that the Boxer snake was only scotched and not killed; but it is so confidently believed that, whatever the spirit of local officials, the Peking Government and the highest provincial officials are determined to keep the peace between Chinese and foreigners, that the signs of recrudescence of Boxerism have been lightly regarded, perhaps too lightly. Our correspondent, who may be implicitly relied on not to have in any way coloured or exaggerated the facts, tells us that the entire American mission at Tainingfu, a town in the south of Chihli, between Shantung and Honan, had been forced to leave the town, and had passed through Linchingchou with an escort on the 21st instant. The cause was the sudden rise of a new anti-foreign sect—Boxers in a new guise—calling themselves "Tsai Yuan," or "Orchardists." They are known, we are told, to have been in existence last spring, and have been arming and preparing for operations at Changtsefu, Northern Honan, a little to the west of Tainingfu. Nothing was known of their plans until the day set for the massacre of the foreigners in Tainingfu had actually passed; it seems that the "Orchardists" had planned to enter the city while the examinations were being held, but the Literary Chancellor failed to put in an appearance, and the date was postponed. As soon as the plot was known, the district magistrate was informed, but did nothing; and when the missionaries tried to communicate with the U. S. Minister at Peking, their message was delayed on various pretexts and finally returned to them. The missionaries fortunately succeeded in getting an English friend in Honan to telegraph for them, and to the astonishment of the Tainingfu officials, they received a long and peremptory telegram from the Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, ordering them to protect the missionaries at any cost. Their disgust at this frustration of their efforts to prevent the news getting to Peking was loudly expressed. The General at once ordered in several regiments, but it was evidently unsafe to trust the lives of

women and children to such officials, and equally evident that no useful missionary work could be done there for some time, so the whole American colony came away.

The difficulties in the way of such men as H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, H. E. Chou Fu, and other Governors in provinces overrun by the Boxers in 1900, must not be under-rated. Not the least of these is the ignorance, indifference, and rapacity of the officials to whom reforms and the protection of foreigners have been committed. For the misguided peasantry, illiterate and oppressed, there is much to be said. When they are squeezed they are told that it is the foreigner for whom their last cash is being taken, and they feel they are acting as patriots when they attack the foreigner. For the officials no such excuse can be admitted. They are not illiterate but are a fine body of scholars, and there are books without number, the reading of which would make them understand their country's wants and how those wants can be supplied; and there are edicts without number ordering them to protect foreigners and the foreign religion. How childish they are in some matters, notwithstanding all their scholarship, is shown by their attempt to prevent the news of the impending insurrection reaching Peking. That they had the power, if they had had the will, to protect the foreigners is shown by the rapidity with which troops were gathered at Tainingfu when H. E. Yuan prodded them to action with his urgent telegram. Such dilatoriness and duplicity as the officials displayed are actually criminal, and it is to be hoped that, after due enquiry has been made, they will be severely punished. It is not through any care of theirs that we are not now mourning the massacre of over a score of white men, women, and children. They should be punished, first, for neglecting their obvious duty, and secondly, for attempting to prevent the news reaching their superiors. That the telegraphic offices should have the power to refuse obviously improper telegrams is quite right; but it is a criminal act to refuse to transmit the message when men and women in danger of their lives, and realising that the native force on the spot to crush a rising against them is totally inadequate, seek to send an appeal to their Minister or Consul. Much gratitude is felt meanwhile to the U. S. Minister and H. E. Yuan for their prompt and effective action.

As to the uprising of the Orchardists, it is not expected to be serious; it may spread to other portions of North China, but it is not likely to assume alarming proportions. The Chinese Government understands that it must protect the foreigners; that another Boxer up-

rising would mean the end of the independence and integrity of China. There is one factor, however, in the situation whose real weight it is difficult to estimate, though it cannot be disguised that it is regarded as having a very malign aspect by many educated Chinese in Shanghai. Before the Boxer rising, the notorious Kang Yi, the "Lord High Extortioner," as he was generally called, was sent south from Peking to collect all the money he could to raise a new army for the defence of China, and he was followed by the equally notorious Li Ping-heng, who was sent to test the loyalty of the Yangtze Viceroys. Strangely enough, H. E. Tieh Liang has just been sent to the South from Peking on a similar mission to Kang Yi's; he is to collect all the money he can for the reorganisation of China's armies. It is possible that there is nothing menacing in his mission, except that the officials will have to screw more money out of the people, and so increase the popular discontent; but we may hope that there is no such plot at the back of his appointment as there was at the back of that of Kang Yi. Still, it is well for all foreigners in China to be on their guard.

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE HUANGPU.

1st August.

It is only by continually hammering away that a great reform can be accomplished; the public may get weary of the hammering, but the result, if achieved, is worth all the incidental weariness. Everyone interested has been hammering away at the conservancy of the Huangpu for thirty years or more, and we have felt it our duty and feel it still to continue to keep the matter before the public. Six weeks ago we described the scheme which the riparian owners in Shanghai have laid before the Customs, giving a small sketch plan of what is proposed. To-day we issue a coloured chart of the Huangpu from the Kiangnan Arsenal to the Yangtze, which will elucidate fully the important question of the preservation of our river as a navigable waterway.

When any reform is proposed, there are three questions which must be answered in the affirmative:—

- 1.—Is it necessary?
- 2.—Will the proposed scheme effect it?
- 3.—Is it the best practicable scheme?

As to the necessity of the proposed reform there is no doubt whatever in the mind of anyone who has given any attention to the subject. From natural and artificial causes which have been explained over and over

again, our river is deteriorating visibly day by day, and unless something is done, it will gradually become a narrow canal, as the Soochow Creek has become, and large vessels will cease to come up to Shanghai at all. So pressing is the conservancy of the Huangpu recognised to be that a separate Annex (No. 17) was devoted to it in the Peace Protocol signed at Peking three years ago.

Experts and common sense agree that narrowing and bunding the waterway as the present scheme proposes will effect the desired end.

There are two principal schemes before the public for the improvement of the Huangpu, one by Mr. de Rijke, and one by Messrs. Franzius and Bates. Mr. de Rijke's scheme fits in exactly with the one now proposed, which is an improvement on that proposed by Messrs. Franzius and Bates, because it gives a greater width to the river than they propose. We may, therefore, fairly consider it the best scheme that can be suggested for the improvement of our river within the limits of the harbour. Whatever scheme is adopted hereafter for the lower part of the river fits into what it is now proposed to do. We can thus fairly answer the three preliminary questions in the affirmative.

Annex 17 of the Peace Protocol, was intended to provide a satisfactory solution of the conservancy question, and the whole machinery was carefully planned to this end. But unfortunately one indispensable cogwheel was left for the Viceroy at Nanking to insert; he and his predecessor alike have stolidly refused to move in the matter, and what was intended to clear the path has become the great stumbling-block to any progress. Pressed again and again to help set the machine going, the Viceroy has now offered to provide the whole machinery himself, without calling on foreign Powers for any assistance. There has been a general disposition to accept his offer. The Protocol, signed by the representatives of eleven Foreign Powers and China, stands in the way. Every one of the twelve, some of them not caring whether the Huangpu dries up or not, must agree to the nullification of Annex 17, before anything else can be done; and while the deadlock is being got over, Shanghai suffers. The great advantages of the plan now proposed are: (a) that its adoption would in no wise influence any future decision as to the selection of a project for the improvement of the approaches to Shanghai; it only goes as far as the Cosmopolitan Dock. (b) It is independent of the execution of the correction of the whole river, and can therefore be carried out immediately. (c) Merely a small section of the river ultimately to be improved is concerned, and therefore the action of the Conservancy Board

contemplated by Annex 17 is not prejudiced.

The coloured lines on the plan herewith, which explains itself, show that there is no conflict with either of the schemes of the noted engineers already referred to. As we have said, the new scheme proposes to leave a wider river than the plan of Messrs. Franzius and Bates; and the critics who are inclined to believe that, in proposing the new bunding lines, the prospect of acquiring more land was the inducement, will see by the green lines, that the necessity of partly advancing the existing banks of the Huangpu was recognised by experts many years ago.

It might appear doubtful whether it would be profitable and expedient to make alterations in the harbour of Shanghai at the present time when the Lower Huangpu is still in its bad condition. It need scarcely be mentioned that the ultimate object to be aimed at is a complete correction of the Huangpu and that more favourable conditions will thereby be created for the whole course of the river; but that does not mean that the Harbour Bunding Lines as now proposed will not, considered as a work complete in itself, benefit, in the manner expected, this particular part of the river. It is sometimes objected that to begin with this part of the river is beginning at the wrong end. For ourselves, we welcome any beginning at all, after the years and years of infructuous talk; and fortunately we have in the success of the operations that have been carried out with the Peiho an incontrovertible proof that it is not a mistake to begin with the up-river end.

We must ask our readers to turn to the map. Those parts of the river channel tinted blue show the places where there is a depth of water of 18 feet and more. In the lower reaches the blue spaces are in several places interrupted by blanks. These represent the bars and shallows in the vicinity of Gough Island. Further up-stream, however, there is an unbroken band of blue, of varying width it is true, as far as Shanghai and beyond. This proves that in spite of all the obstacles in the lower reaches the tides have power enough to keep this passage open. Could, then, exception be reasonably taken to the assumption that the New Harbour Bunding Lines can be carried out as a work by itself? We think not. On the contrary, smooth and uniform banks will assist the river in its work in this section; the bed becomes more even, the friction of the current and consequently the expenditure of energy is lessened, the force of the current will be profitably concentrated on the deepening of the river; new banks will create a good section, and thus add another to those which

the river already possesses and preserves where natural causes produce the proper width. Let us look at the question under consideration from still another point of view.

Suppose the correction of the whole river was decided upon and the work about to commence. It would, surely, be out of the question that all parts of the work should be completed at the same time. A certain succession in the working must therefore, be fixed upon. However the work may be arranged and distributed, something will always be omitted to the detriment, be it ever so small, of something else. Suppose the Wusung bar was taken in hand first; it might be said, a scouring current most advantageous for the permanent keeping open of the cut can only be produced after the whole river has been regulated. Should work be begun on any spot within the river in order to accelerate the current in the river, it might, on the other hand, be urged, that a satisfactory result can only be expected after the bar below has been removed and the flood tide can enter freely; such considerations are however, fortunately, only of a theoretical nature; in practice there will be no such difficulties, nor are there any difficulties now if it is intended to create New Harbour Lines. Moreover, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the success of the work proving equal to the expectations of the promoters.

From the accompanying map it is evident that the present plan only concerns a small section of that part of the river which it is intended to improve. This section Mr. de Rijke has not taken into consideration at all. Had it been of any importance for the selection of a project, he would, we may be sure, have paid attention to it after the new maps were published; and for this very same section Messrs. Franzius and Bates also do not provide embankments but only indicate the lines, saying: "The future extension of quays and other works as far as the officially established harbour line on both banks between Pootung Point and the Cosmopolitan Dock will, no doubt, contribute within a short time, to give the river a regular shape and thereby remove several shallows." At present the only object is to officially establish new harbour lines, since the old lines, as is universally acknowledged, are obsolete. A more favourable moment than the present time, when all those who have signed or are going to sign the petition, are prepared to commence work simultaneously and immediately, and at their own expense, would scarcely offer itself again.

No valid reason can be adduced for postponing the decision. Even before the present time new bund-

ing lines have been, piece by piece, granted during this interregnum of river boards, yielding, it is true, rather to the unruly disposition of the silt-bearing river than, by timely measures, training it into obedience.

Even before the present time, the question of altering the mouth of the Soochow Creek and an enlargement of the Public Garden has, without hesitation, been approached; expert opinion has been sought and obtained, and negotiations have been entered into, without anybody considering this as interfering with the Conservancy Board provided by Annex 17. Just now nothing more nor less is intended than has hitherto been done: new bunding lines laid down or to be laid down by experts. That is the whole matter.

The question is a large one, but it is at the same time a simple one; and we propose to return to it tomorrow to elucidate one or two points for which we have no more room this morning.

Review.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

The Colonel. A military romance. By Captain Olivieri Sangiacomo. Translated from the Italian by E. Spender. The Phoenix Library, No. 1. London: David Nutt, 57-59 Long Acre.

"The Colonel" is one of those grim studies in degeneration which any ordinarily healthy person may well hesitate to embark upon in the hot season, but which, once commenced, grips the reader in spite of himself by reason of the dramatic intensity of the narrative. Its central motive is not new—something similar formed the crisis of Mrs. Inchbald's forgotten novel "Nature and Art," and it has done service to half a dozen romancists since then, down to the time of Ibsen and Mr. Bernard Shaw. It is in fact but a variation of one of the half-dozen elemental plots which deal with bottom things in human nature—in this instance the conflict being between parental anguish, made more poignant by remorse touched by self-pity rather than by love, and strict military duty. There is a sense also of an unrelenting fate working out its just penalties behind, for otherwise the coincidences essential to the story would verge on the melodramatic.

As a study of military life—the conscript's life more particularly—the story, coming from a man so intimate with army matters as its author, is deeply instructive. Perhaps the plainest deduction to be drawn from it is that it is impossible to speak in general terms of the effect of compulsory military service on a people—to describe the period of barrack life as inculcative of all the virtues or as a breeding time for all the vices. The restraints, the petty tyrannies, the mechanical round, the possibilities of co-operative work—for an army is the largest co-operative society on earth—will strike differently grained natures in different ways. In the case of Pippo Garulli the result was disaster and Captain Sangiacomo makes us

doubt whether it could have been anything else. And yet probably there would be plenty of well-meaning people who, having to dispose of Pippo for his good, would say, "The Army's just the place for him." It will be judged from these remarks that the author has written for some wider purpose than mere storytelling.

His death, as this translation was passing through the Press, has caused widespread regret in continental countries where his works are better known than they have hitherto been in England.

The "Phoenix Library" is apparently a new series of colonial editions, with Mr. David Nutt as sponsor. It makes an interesting start.

Tussock Land.—By Arthur H. Adams. Unwin's Colonial Library. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Tussock Land is New Zealand, and the impression the reader of Mr. Adams' story finds uppermost in his mind is that the scenery of the colony is very largely made up of tussocks, so frequently does the word obtrude itself whenever the author lapses into the descriptive mood, which is fairly often. Such an impression hardly does justice to the lovely scenery of the islands, and in the same way the narrative falls short of justice to people who might perhaps have been interesting had their affairs, mainly love affairs, been more skilfully handled. Aroha Grey, the heroine, has some of the blood of the grand old Maori chieftains in her veins, and is the healthy, unaffected, strenuous girl of the "tussocks," charming in her artlessness. In city life, even the small city life of the colony (a more trying ordeal most likely than that of a really great) town she is far less comfortable. King Southern is a not very heroic hero, with the amateur artistic ambitions, the priggishness, and the amateness of another Wilhelm Meister. Both he and Aroha undergo a series of rather disjointed love adventures between the time that they are literally thrown together by a bolting horse, and the moment that "hand in hand, like little children clinging tremulously together before the terrible enigmas of life, hand in hand they turned and went slowly down the darkening valley." "Tussock Land" will hurt nobody and may be confidently recommended by daughters to their most impressionable of mothers.

Manchu and Muscovite. By B. L. Putnam Weale. With numerous illustrations and a map. In cloth 8vo. 552 pp. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

Manchuria has been prominently before the eyes of the world ever since the dark days of the Boxer war, and its importance, politically and commercially, has brought out several volumes which have devoted a portion of their space to this northern land. The present struggle within its boundaries between two great world Powers has invested it with an interest which for the present places it at the top of the list among the countries which we wish to know about.

Manchuria has surprisingly few volumes wholly devoted to it. Excluding Chinese works, the Jesuit missionary, P. Amiot, issued in 1770 the first book. It was entitled "Eloge de la Ville de Moukden et des Environs." It gives a translation of that remarkable poetical effusion written by the Emperor Kienlung in praise of Mukden, but contains notes so copious and comprehensive that it might justly have been entitled "A general description of Fengtien province." More than a century passed before a second volume made its appearance. It was "The Long White

Mountain," by H. E. M. James, and this was followed a few years later by Consul General Alexander Hosie's "Manchuria Its People, Resources, and Recent History." There have been five small volumes issued by members of the Manchurian Mission body, but these works have dealt with mission work. Japan has, at present writing, no publication wholly devoted to the subject, and even Russia has only one work worthy of designation as a book. There are, however, in all the principal languages, especially Russian, English and Japanese, many volumes which contain more or less reference to Manchuria, in addition to innumerable pamphlets, reports of scientific societies, and magazine articles about this little known land.

Thus, Mr. Weale enters a rich field only little exploited, and in these days when superficial observers, with an affectation of knowledge, glut the market with volumes which are worse than useless, it is refreshing to have placed before us in "Manchu and Muscovite," a work which exhibits signs of careful and intelligent study of the general Eastern situation combined with extensive personal observation on the spot.

We have now three excellent works on Manchuria: James' "Great White Mountain," a most readable volume containing much interesting information on the history, the customs of the people, and the writer's personal experiences while on an extended tour through the country; Hosie's "Manchuria," an invaluable book of reference dealing with the geography and more especially the resources of the country, as well as the customs of the people; and now the volume under review which is in reality devoted almost entirely to recent history.

The author, a gentleman well-known in Shanghai (B. L. Putnam Weale is a pen-name), visited Manchuria last autumn and travelled along the main line of the Manchurian railway with side trips by road or river to Kirin, Ninguta, Petuna (Bodune), and Tsitsihar. The results of his observations were published in the columns of our contemporary, the "Shanghai Times," between October, 1903, and March of this year. They were well written, and deserved a larger circle of readers.

"Manchu and Muscovite" is scarcely a book of reference on things Manchurian, and doubtless the author intended that it should not be. Hosie presents details and invites the reader to form his own conclusions, and Weale has digested the details and presents the conclusions. The latter method produces a work generally more readable, the public are safe-guarded against the forming of incorrect opinions, and the author is released from the drudgery of years of tedious research which is necessary if the volume be encyclopedic.

The book is so excellent, it covers so thoroughly the ground designated by the title, that we wish such few adverse criticisms as appear below to be considered as suggestions for alterations in a second edition rather than as remarks in disparagement of the present work.

Our author commences his volume with an interesting historical sketch entitled "Prologue to the Crisis." It covers 65 pages, and commencing with a period two thousand years before Christ, carries us along rapidly through Manchu history to the later days of the frontier disputes with Russia, and closes with a brief reference to the so-called "Cassini Secret Convention," which in the form that it was announced, he does not believe ever existed. The first four chapters are devoted to the author's trip by steamer and his impressions of Dalny and Port Arthur. Chapter V is devoted to "Business in a New World Way," and is the first of the several essays that follow in support of the author's thesis, which, briefly, is to show that Muscovite

civilisation, such as it is, has failed signally in its competition with Chinese agricultural and commercial life, and that the Russian occupation of Manchuria has in every respect been a rank failure.

With the exception of the flour mills and a few small vodka distilleries, the great Russian invasion gave life to no new industry, no new development of the country's dormant resources, and the thousands of new arrivals who sought fortune along the railway, were wholly dependent directly or indirectly upon the bounty of the Czar. In dealing with this feature our author writes: The four great sources of business existing, independently from the old Chinese trade, are "the railway, the navy and naval works, the army and the army commissariat, and what might be called the general provisioning. The railway means sleepers, iron, steel, iron roofing, locomotives, tools, timber, and a thousand other things which could be obtained locally if the Russian had the Englishman's resourcefulness in a new country. The navy and the naval works comprise such things as dock-making, machine shops, machine sheds, machine tools, steam launches, dredgers, pontoons, etc., etc. The army needs absolutely everything, for it comes out practically unequipped for the new conditions of the service. As for the general provisioning, there are fortunes to be made so long as you can supply the right brand of champagne (extra sweet) and do not put too much sawdust in the flour. Mr. Weale directs attention to the methods of doing business. "The first thing you must be armed with in Manchuria is a big pocket-book full of rouble notes. Unless you have this, you might as well take the first steamer and go home, for in Russian Far East the axiom that money makes money is propounded in an odd way, and you must be prepared to accept the ingenious local reading or none at all. Assuming you have the pocket-book, what do you do? You proceed to spend its contents apparently carelessly and without thought, but really on an admirable principle. You admit by deed that the pay of Russian employes, officials and high officers, in fact, of the whole official world, is on a ridiculously inadequate scale; that life is expensive, and that contract-making in a legitimate source of income. For it is bona fide Government contracts, quasi-Government contracts, semi-Government contract and even demi-semi-Government contracts which practically constitute all Russian trading in interesting Manchuria. As for the real trade of the country, neither the Russian, nor the merchant who has followed him, knows or cares anything about it.

From Port Arthur our author describes the railway to Harbin, then under the title "On the Trail of the Serpent," is an instructive chapter on the organisation of the Russo-Chinese Bank. Chapters on Harbin follow and our attention is called to the absence of the genuine Siberian emigrant. The inhabitants of this much boomed city were all store-keepers, workmen or mechanics. And so it was all over Manchuria. There were the Russians employed by the Government and paid with the millions of roubles continually coming in from Russia, and there were the Russians and others who lived by supplying the wants of the first class. There was no development of local resources in order that a population of Russians might exist independent of their mother land. In the chapter, "Mining and Lumbering in Manchuria," which follows, we observe not an altogether uncommon failing of our author, the selection of a chapter title not always quite descriptive of the material which it heads. Very few details are given regarding the several mining fields, the extent of the development, and the methods of mining adopted by the Koreans, Chinese and Russians in turn. The lumber

industry, a subject of much importance and interest, though featured in the chapter head line, is disposed of in just nine lines over one page, and this wee space is almost wholly devoted to the political aspects of the enterprise. We are given one chapter devoted to the Sikhs who were employed as watchmen at shops, stores and warehouses much as we find them in Shanghai. Our author hints of a danger to Great Britain in the contentment which this "Hindoo watch dog" found in his association with the lower class Muscovite. "To-day, in Manchuria, the unarmed Sikh and the peaceful Siberian have mixed, fraternised, and to their surprise found each other sympathetic in their cups. Letters have gone forth; news has travelled fast and far; men have jabbered endlessly. Who knows how far the poison has already gone? Who knows what the results will be? Each day pushes the Indian and Russian frontiers nearer in the Middle East; in the Farther East the frontiers of sentiment have been almost broken down." Is not this a trifle far-fetched?

The Journey to Tsitsihar and a brief description of the city follows, and we are then introduced to the "Travelling Rouble" and told of its "defeat." With the commencement of work on the Manchurian railway payment for labour was made in silver—later, rouble notes were used as well, but these were not forced upon the people against their will. This wise procedure gave the paper notes a good name, and finding them interchangeable with silver the native banks gave them a warm welcome and proceeded to manipulate them, so that large profits on exchange might accrue. In 1901, the Chinese Eastern Railway, so we are told, entered the arena as a "going concern" and declared that henceforth the currency of the railway in all transactions should be in rouble notes. The Chinese bankers resented the attempt on the part of the Russians to dictate as to the form of money to be used, and united in a plan to discredit the rouble, and so successful were they, our author declares, that prior to the war nearly seventy million roubles in paper were exported to Shanghai from Manchuria by Chinese merchants and changed into silver dollars, and more than that amount went to Tientsin and Chefoo. The Russian expenditure in Manchuria is placed at between five and six hundred million roubles, and most of this has gone into Chinese pockets. The chapter is closed with the assertion that Russia may pin down Manchuria with her bayonets, but the Chinaman has his "hands in the pockets of the Ruski soldiery and civilianry, and will starve them all to death when he likes."

"The Golden Nonni" River receives passing attention to be followed by a very informing comparison of the "Slav and the Chinaman." The author's well-known familiarity with the language and the customs of the Chinese makes this a particularly valuable chapter. The Russian occupation has had no effect on the Celestial. He has not been influenced either "externally or internally, mentally or morally." The great power of absorption with which the Russians have been so universally credited has, regardless of results elsewhere, failed miserably when applied to the Chinese. "Everywhere below the surface there are signs that the Russian has lost instead of gaining ground since 1900, and that he has wasted on material things much that should have been stored up for moral suasion and 'education' in the future." "The Chinese officials have as little to do with the Slav as possible—the gentry despise him—the traders bleed him—the common people learn his language along the railway only to insult him in their own—only the very lowest Chinese will take domestic service with the Rus-

sian. There is no sympathy between the Chinaman and the Slav. Ideally placed the Slav has signally failed, simply because the task he has attempted is far beyond him. The Russian may be a Tartar-Mongol after you have scratched him, he may be as Asiatic as you like; but it is well to remember that the Tartar-Mongol, from whom the Russian partly descends, and the Chinaman of to-day are separated by mighty gulfs which militarism can never bridge.

In the next chapter, "Petuna—a so-called Brigand City," the Hungtutse is described. Residents in Manchuria know that there is no truth in the oft-repeated declarations of official Russians that the world is indebted to them for suppressing brigandage and rendering residence and travel safe in the land. The Russian administration of Manchuria was established along such lines that while apparently not interfering with the Chinese authorities, it, in fact, controlled every act likely to conflict with Russian interest. The soldiers which the Chinese high officials were permitted to maintain were so few in number that they scarcely sufficed for a body guard, and it became necessary, as the Russians intended that it should, to call upon the officers of the Czar for help when any great disturbance threatened. The not over-energetic foreigner rarely answered the call, never, unless, and it was not infrequently the case, Russian life or property was endangered. The result was that brigandage flourished as of old, and in many districts it was necessary for the Chinese merchants to band together and furnish the protection which before had, to some degree, been supplied by the Chinese authorities.

After an instructive chapter on the Chinese administration, the author's trip from "Petuna to Ninguta by River and Rail," is described and the well-advertised "Red-beard Brigand of the North" is again exploited. We are told that these "Hungtutse" are not such fierce individuals as is generally made out, and that their organisation is in the nature of a great blackmailing institution prepared to provide safety to travellers for a compensation. There is, however, a note of warning for the Cossack. "If the storm comes, then beware, Russian soldiers! This time there will be some odd guerilla fighting on the plains and hills of Manchuria, and in the front ranks will be found our old friend the Hungtutse—Hungtutse no more, but a riot eager to help in the casting off of Muscovite toils that seek to enmesh all—officials, traders, people, and brigands alike."

There is a chapter devoted to "Ninguta and Surrounding Country" and then follows "Russia's Great Manchurian General," a picturesque alias for the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Weale found little to suit him in the administration of the Manchurian railway though he speaks well of its equipment. Experiments in entrusting freight to its tender mercies resulted so disastrously that shippers learned not to patronise the line if other channels were open. Bribery was so prevalent that every step in a transaction required a steady flow of roubles as a lubricant, and delays and damage and loss to cargo were even then unavoidable. As a result the Chinese still clung to their more expensive, but at least sure transportation by cart, and sent their goods via Newchwang as of old.

The author's "Adventures on the Road to Kirin," "Kirin the Inland Dockyard" and the journey from "Kirin to Mukden" each receive a chapter. The "Manly Missionary of Manchuria" receives his just due. Nowhere else in China has work been conducted on a higher plane nor met with a greater degree of success. I have been personally much struck with the admirable policy adopted by the missionaries in dealing with the rather delicate subject of Russian intervention. Very early the

missionaries decided that as their work was entirely unconcerned with politics, they would carefully refrain both in word and deed from assuming a position that might be construed as anti-Russian. They would be absolutely neutral and in return ask merely to be left alone. Visitors to Manchuria who attempted to "pump" the missionary, and anticipated finding him a bountiful source of anti-Slav propaganda were doomed to disappointment, in fact, there seemed to exist a tendency to try and find nice things to say. The Russians seem to have appreciated this and in turn spoke well of the missionaries. They did not interfere with the work except in Port Arthur, where the Danish missionaries who had been established there before the arrival of the Russians, were prohibited from proselytising. The latter is a sad commentary on a so-called Western nation when compared with Japan, where religious freedom prevails, and where, even in this day of strife, the churches of the enemy with its Slav priests receive the protection of the Government.

After a few pages devoted to Mukden, the Russian army is dealt with in one of the most instructive chapters in the book. Our author explodes the pet fallacy of so many English writers who repeatedly declare that as the Manchurian railway is merely a single track line little is to be expected of it. Many of America's greatest railways are single track lines, and over some sections as many as forty or fifty trains a day are handled. Furthermore, it must not be taken for granted that all food stuffs for the army come from Russia. Today the Harbin mills practically supply eighty thousand Russian mouths, and half a million Chinese, with their flour, and the exigencies of the military situation could immediately demand this entire output. Apart from this, the commandeering of all the native flour mills in Manchuria would provide additional supplies of a lower grade stuff. But there are other points. Cattle, available, sheep are available, eatable black pigs, in vast droves, are to be found everywhere; and from the near-lying Eastern Mongolian plains, unlimited livestock can be driven in to supplement Manchuria's own supplies. Nor is this all. Many kinds of coarse grains, such as kaoliang, or tall millet, hsiamui, or small millet, and Indian corn, are to be had in practically endless quantities.

Mr. Wade, whose opinion of the fearful Cossack is at variance with the views of, one might say, all writers who like he dealt with this subject prior to the commencement of hostilities, evidently saw the much-lauded Cossack as he actually is in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and four, not as he might have been three generations or more ago, and not as impressionable writers who have gazed upon his fierce unlovely countenance and admired his surly mount fancied he must be. "The great admixture of Buriat cavalrymen in those corps which come from the extensive Baikal regions can have but unfortunate results. The Mongol Buriat is a cur, and has too much of the Tartar in him to be of use in this age. A single squadron of British dragons could ride through a division of these degenerates and sweep them like dry leaves off the field. The equipment of these Siberian cavalry corps is bad—they are armed with a clumsy sword and a short carbine; their discipline is very indifferent, and has been much impaired by three years in Manchuria; and although they have proved useful in previous Asiatic warfare, it cannot be doubted that they will be of very little use against the Japanese, who are simply diminutive Prussians in the field."

"Outraged Newchwang" is the closing chapter of this interesting and illuminating volume. The history of the Russian occupation is given with considerable

detail, and we are told the Russo-Chinese Bank has been the chief agent in compassing the absorption of Manchuria.

An appendix supplies a few pages of statistics, and an addendum deals with Admiral Alekoff and his appointment to the "Imperial Lieutenantcy of the Far East." The volume runs to 552 pages, and is quite up to the usual high standard in printing and paper which we are led to expect from Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It possesses a clean, well-drawn map which, however, did not, evidently, pass through the author's hands, for in only some three or four cases has his transliteration of the Chinese names been followed.

In these busy days when books are countless, an index has become almost a necessity, and it is to be regretted that this volume, in other respects so admirable, should be issued by the publishers without this essential adjunct. It would have meant a delay in placing the book on the market of perhaps ten days, but it would have been well worth it. We have one word more to say. Mr. Waile has in his sub-title the words "a complete account of the Manchurian Frontiers," and yet we find the subject disposed of in a single chapter. Would it not be advisable to drop out the word "complete" in the second edition? Has any work of men ever been so thorough, so comprehensive, as to justify the use of this word?

Outports, Etc.

CANTON NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20th August.

Disapproval of the Empress Dowager.

It is reported to me that the native papers here—I have not had time to read them—have been girding at the extravagance of the Empress Dowager, and, as many of the shopkeepers read the native Press now, they, of course, have been following in the same strain. They have two counts against her Majesty. Why they ask, in the present state of the national exchequer, has the Empress sent to the St. Louis exhibition an expensive picture of herself, which has cost so much money? It is stated in the papers that this painting has cost a large sum. In addition to the picture itself, the frame is made of ebony and sandal wood, and this is inlaid with mother-of-pearl and talc. The question—What permanent gain can follow all this expenditure?—is discussed. Moreover it is broadly insinuated, and even affirmed, that her reputation both with foreigners and with her own people is none of the best; and no one wants to see her picture there. If this money was used to forward some specimens of the industries of China then some permanent good might come to the people. Moreover there are reports published that there are extensive repairs being pushed forward in Peking in respect to the rebuilding and beautifying of the new palaces, and much money is spent thereon, and many Western luxuries, have been purchased, and electric lighting has been installed. All this, they say, is right enough for Europeans, and would be money plentiful, and taxes light, but out of harmony with the present impoverished condition of the national treasury. China's teaching on this matter is indicated clearly enough in their Classics, that is, their sacred books. The Emperor's duty, and even privilege,

is to share with the people both their joys and their sorrows, their poverty and their riches. When this is done there will be neither grumbling nor resentment.

Empeachment of a High Official.

There has been considerable commotion here lately among the high officials, for one of their number, no less a person than the ex-Nam Hoi magistrate, Pui King-fuk, has been charged by the viceroy himself with cruelty and the perversion of justice. Pui King-fuk has proved himself a very cruel magistrate, and, in China, when a man has been arraigned before the authorities for cruelty, we may infer that things have been rather bad. He is first of all charged with introducing the hanging cage and placing prisoners therein for crimes that are not usually deemed worthy of such extreme severity. This hanging cage is constructed just large enough to hold a full grown man, though he has to stand up in a cramped attitude. Some of these offenders have had to spend a month or more therein, and, it is said, that as many as 130 have succumbed under this treatment. Then further he has been charged with taking bribes, which means, I presume, with taking extortionate bribes. His Excellency issued an order that all the recent cases dealt with by the ex-magistrate should be reopened and all those who were concerned were compelled to give evidence. The magistrate's conduct was so bad that the Viceroy ordered his arrest. He was placed in custody, though not badly treated. But fearing the worst, I presume, he managed to escape and fled to Macao. Then did the anger of the virtuous officials blaze forth. He was re-arrested, brought back to Canton, and had to face the ordeal of a public examination before the Chief Justice and the Provincial Treasurer. The result of this first hearing was, that he was loaded with chains, and remanded to prison, where he now awaits a fuller examination of which the issue must be a foregone conclusion. It may be inferred that this action on the part of the Viceroy will disturb the mental equilibrium of some of the Canton officials. It will do good.

Progress in the New Bund.

The reclamation of the foreshore of the "narrow reach" of the Canton river, whereof a substantial bund will be the result, appears to have been seriously begun. That the Pearl river should have a bund from East to West, as Shanghai and Hankow, has been the dream of certain progressive Chinese during the last twenty years. Unfortunately, when the land is reclaimed, and the bund built, there will not be space enough for gardens as you have in Shanghai—a refreshing trysting-place on a summer's evening. Here land is too valuable and money too scarce to hope for such a boon. Still, it will be a great improvement when there is a long straight road from the East of Canton to the steamer wharves, where rich men can ply, and, perhaps, at no very distant date, electric trams run. H. E. Chang Chih-tung more than twenty years ago, built a short section, which has been used up to this day as the official landing-stage. At that time it was hoped that the work would have been completed, but that time was not yet. His Excellency's bund will now be removed, I believe, and the whole will be pushed further out towards the centre of the river. The section near the Canton-Hankow railway ferry wharf is well on its way towards completion, and a large piece of

ground—very valuable—has been reclaimed. It is assumed that, as in the reclamation of the foreshore of the harbour in Hongkong, the money which the land will make when sold, will recoup those who have the scheme in hand, even after the strip of land for a wide street has been retained. This forecast will probably be found to be correct, for all labour here is comparatively cheap, and the materials of which the reclaimed land will be made, will cost nothing. There is therefore a strong probability that we shall have here, before long, a wide bund where boats can discharge cargo, and where richas can run and pedestrians walk.

Increase of Native Doctors.

One of the most remarkable developments which may be noticed around Canton in recent years, is the number and influence of native doctors who have been trained in the different hospitals. Not only so, indeed, but men who have not been adequately trained, but have acquired a little surface knowledge of certain drugs and their specific uses can often command good incomes. Three medical institutions, in Hongkong, Canton, and Fatshan, connected with the London Mission, the Canton Medical Mission, and the Wesleyan Mission, respectively, have given considerable attention to the training of young men, and have turned out some good native doctors. The European doctors of the Wesleyan Mission have kept their men three years, and subjected them to searching examinations. Of course the training is inadequate, compared with the long course demanded by the faculty in British medical colleges. On the other hand, the knowledge and experience which an intelligent youth acquires in three consecutive years of study, places him head and shoulders above the doctors of his own country, who still tread in the old paths. During the last 20 years a considerable number of students have passed through these hospitals, and have now settled down in country towns, in different parts of the province. A few, after a course of study here, have travelled in America, in order to pick up some additional knowledge, and acquire a wider outlook. These doctors are, for the most part, intelligent Christian men, and can therefore wield a double influence. On the other hand, Christianity labours under a disability, because of the popularity of the medical career. The several Churches cannot secure a full supply of intelligent youth for the native ministry, because the sons of Christian families choose the medical profession, where life is easier and the remuneration larger. In time, however, this difficulty will not press so heavily, for there will be a wider field from which to recruit. But at present the ideal predominant in the West, obtains here, which appears to be that the bodies of men must be attended to first of all, and then there will be some hope of reaching their souls.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd August.

A Conflagration.

There was rather a large fire outside the German Concession early on Friday morning the 19th instant, when it is said over one hundred houses were destroyed. It was also reported one man was burnt to death.

Sport.

In spite of the excessive heat we had here on Saturday last there was a cricket match between H. M. S. "Vestal" and Hankow. Appended is the score and bowling analysis:—

HANKOW.

H. A. Stewart, b. Brown	1
F. W. Mackie, b. Farquhar	0
G. F. Lanning, c. Garrett, b. Brown	25
P. D. Weeks, c. Brown, b. Farquhar	1
A. Sugden, b. Farquhar	9
H. C. Pearce, b. Farquhar	8
A. E. Collins, b. Farquhar	10
H. M. Ahrens, b. Brown	0
H. Griffin, b. Brown	2
A. J. McFarlane, not out	2
H. Smith, b. Brown	0
Byes	6

H. M. S. VESTAL

Commdr. Farquhar, b. Lanning	18
Garrett, c. Mackie, b. Lanning	9
Mr. Brown, l. b. w., b. Lanning	6
Matheson, st. Pearce b. Lanning	2
Ball, b. Weeks	8
Lt. Thomas, run out	6
Street, b. Griffin	3
Moore, b. Weeks	0
Stander, b. Griffin	4
Hodsell, b. Griffin	1
Bennett, b. Griffin	1
Byes	2

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HANKOW.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farquhar	12	3	19	5
Brown	5	0	15	5
Ball	5	0	16	0
Matheson	2	0	7	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Weeks	7	2	16	2
Lanning	8	0	32	4
Griffin	5.3	0	10	3

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th August.

Praying for Rain.

During the past month the whole country around Ichang has been suffering more or less severely on account of the drought, and fear was being entertained that the paddy-fields would dry up and the rice crop be lost. So, as their custom is, each village district sent in bodies of men to Ichang to make processions through the streets and to take the magistrate to the temple to pray for rain for them. They came in most picturesque groups, on each man's head a garland of leaves, flags in their hands, marked with the name of the district they had come from, while others of them carried gongs and drums and sticks of burning incense, and all the time making a noise like Baal's priests at Carmel. They made their processions in the hottest part of the day, walking the loads with no head-covering whatever, and woe betide the person, enjoying the shelter of a sedan chair or the shade of a hat or umbrella, who should meet them on the road; for he would be dragged from the chair, or the hat or the umbrella snatched from him and torn in pieces, the idea seemingly being that the gods, seeing all the people exposed to the full glare of the sun, with no covering, would in sheer pity send the rain clouds to shield them.

When the first arrivals reached the yamen, the magistrate, who was mourning for a son lately deceased, refused to leave his rooms and visit the temple of the Dragon King with them, so his yamen doors were forthwith torn down. The next time

they came he proceeded to the temple with them, and as the custom is, walked thither on foot without chair or umbrella.

With such a turbulent populace in our midst, it was very wise of the consuls to warn the foreigners and advise them to keep as much as possible to their houses, as long as the processions of country people filled the streets.

Cynical natives say that rain is not so badly needed as the country people would make out, but that these early rain processions are just a dodge of theirs to try and influence their landlords in the city to let them off some of the rice they pay yearly as rent; or if they own the land themselves, to try and get the land tax lessened by the magistrates sending to the capital reports of the drought and consequent distress in the district.

To us from western lands these prayers for rain seem a mockery and undeserving an answer, for the answer to their prayers lies before the very eyes of the people in the great Yangtze rolling its huge volume of water past their very doors. Very little engineering would be required to make the district 60 miles around Ichang one of the most fertile rice-producing districts of the world, and quite independent of any rainfall.

The Lich'uan Riot.

I am sorry that no more news is forthcoming respecting this sad occurrence, but not even the cause of the rising is known here yet. Gunboats have been arriving since the news of the riot was made public and in port at present we have the French Decidée, the German Vorwaerts and the British Tweed; the American Elcano has just lately left us. Our popular brigadier-general Fu Chen'ai has been deprived of his button, some say on account of the anti-Catholic riot having occurred within his jurisdiction, and others because he once rode in a chair instead of on horseback, as a military official should. No doubt if the Roman Catholic affair is settled satisfactorily and if he pays sufficient money to his superiors he will recover the precious sign of his office.

KUEILIN, KUANGSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th August.

A Bolt from the Blue.

Quite late at night on the Sunday, 31st July, H. E. Viceroy Tsén rode into Kueilin, almost alone, and quite unexpected, i.e., he was known to be on the way, but he outdistanced all others, and so brought the news of his arrival himself. There was tremendous consternation in the multitudinous yamen dove-cotes, if it is permissible to apply such a term to a yamen. Many of the officials were taken ill, especially the retiring Governor, H. E. Ko. There are many stories going round as to what took place when an interview did finally take place between No. 1 and No. 2, but the reader can supply as good from his own imagination.

After H. E. had arrived his troops began to come in, presumably better trained men than their predecessors. And it needs better men, for Kuangsi is proverbially hard on soldiers, especially if they do not get paid. A stringent proclamation has been issued commanding them to pay for all they buy. All the people hope it will be enforced.

The troops which have come from Canton with the Viceroy came up the West River to Mengkiang and then overland, thus avoiding the delays on the Cassia River. How many have arrived in the neighbourhood of Kueilin I do not know, but it is reported that the Viceroy intends

to lead them against the rebels in a day or so. Many of the soldiers themselves say that he ought to wait till he has forty regiments, for he will only court defeat. I do not think that he has twenty yet. But I suppose that as he is here to "redeem his sins" he feels he must act quickly, or worse will be laid to his charge. One wishes him success, though if reports are true, success will be worse for the population than defeat. Wherever rebels are found, or any place which has supplied a rebel, is to be absolutely destroyed, men, women, and children to be ruthlessly slaughtered. Such is the Tai Ping (Great Peace) which is now being aimed at.

The Provincial College

is being considerably enlarged. The "English Professor" is first contractor, presumably because some of the buildings are to be constructed in foreign style. Your correspondent is consulted now and then as to hinges for doors, and such-like important structural necessities. A Technical School has also been opened.

LINCHINGCHOU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13th August.

A Man of Enterprise.

Our district magistrate is a man of enterprise. He has been persuaded to embark upon an undertaking, of which he knows nothing except that he furnishes the silver. For many years the empty granaries within the walled city have been utterly useless, but now they are to be turned into cotton factories, and machinery from Japan has already arrived for turning the raw cotton into cloth. This region is noted for the cotton grown over a wide extent of territory; and as unskilled labour is to be had almost as cheap as in any part of the empire, the hope is that when such labour becomes skilled, it may not be too expensive to compete with that in foreign lands. Two difficulties present themselves: 1st., the cotton grown here has a very short staple; 2nd., coal is extremely dear. This last will doubtless be bettered when the mines operated by the English syndicate in Northern Honan, pour out sufficient coal to ship to Tientsin. But in the meantime the motive power must be expensive.

A Chinese Vendetta.

A murder occurred here last week under peculiar circumstances. A young man of 23 saw another man, a distant connection, sitting in a restaurant drinking samshu. The young man rushed upon the elder from behind and with a heavy iron washer used in oil mills, dealt blow after blow on his victim until his head was reduced to a pulp. Then he ceased to strike and gave himself up to the officers of the law, who arrested him. The reason for the murder was simply this, that the murdered man had, eighteen years before, killed the young man's father. At that time being a child he knew nothing of the affair. But years after he was told by his mother and others, and since then for more than a decade has lived only for this one day of vengeance. It was Confucius who said that a son could not live under the same heaven with the murderer of his father. It is reported that the son has complete evidence the man he killed was his father's murderer. It is, therefore, confidently expected he will be released. But as the man he killed has a son,

whose duty it is to put this young man out of the way, and presumably the young man himself is a father, the question naturally arises when this series of murders is to have an end? Such is one of the fruits to Confucian ethics.

Briandage.

A rumour,—we hardly dare call it more—comes from Shuntetu to the effect that a Roman Catholic establishment in that prefecture was attacked on or about the 4th of last month, by highwaymen who killed a man, wounded a foreign priest, and carried off twenty magazine rifles. It is to be noted in the attacks by brigands, how many of these are directed against places where there is a store of foreign weapons. It being impossible to import these into the country, and the possession of such being regarded as a crime, it will be readily seen that the capture of such weapons becomes a matter of difficulty and of importance to highwaymen. What the musket once was as compared to bow and arrows, the foreign magazine rifle or revolver is to the native horse pistol or gaspipe shot gun. It arms its possessor with invincibility. At least the man at whom it is pointed thinks so.

22nd August.

Missionaries in Flight.

It is expected that seldom happens. In the southernmost part of Chihli (a long tongue of land separating the provinces of Shantung and Shansi), the South Chihli Mission (American) has been active for three years past in acquiring property and winning converts. They have opened stations in four or more cities and a large increase to their missionary force is expected this autumn.

This entire mission numbering more than twenty men and women, have been forced to leave, and with an escort passed through this city on the 21st of this month.

A New Race of Boxers.

The cause of this exodus is the sudden rise of a new anti-foreign sect known as the Tsai Yuan (在園), the revival under another name of the Boxers. This sect was known to be in existence last spring, and recently in the neighbourhood of Chang-shu, Northern Honan, has been arming its members and preparing for operations.

So secret was their organisation that nothing was known of their plans at Tamingfu, Chihli, until the day set for the slaughter of all foreigners in that city had gone by. The "Orchardists," as foreigners are likely to call this new Boxer firm, had planned to enter the city at the time of holding the examinations, but the Literary Chancellor failed to appear, and the date was postponed.

Missionaries Not Allowed to Telegraph.

As soon as definite information was had the district magistrate was informed—who did nothing. Attempt was then made to telegraph to the U. S. Minister at Peking. The operator sent it back several times for correction, and then finally declined to send it at all.

Yuan Shih-k'ai is Heard From.

By the aid of a friend in Honan word was got through to Peking and shortly afterward a high official called. "Look here," said he, holding out a bunch of telegraph slips, "here is a four-page telegram from Yuan Shih-k'ai telling us to protect you at any cost and how to do it. But how did he ever find it out is what puzzles us." He was informed that an English friend had helped out the American missionaries. "Oh," was the reply, "so the English do your business for you, do they?" He was most thoroughly disgusted, for, as was confessed, the officials supposed no word

could be got through to Peking until they had been able to do something in a leisurely way which would pass as "protecting."

The Soldiers Appear.

But the danger was too great to think of trusting women and children to the protection of such officials. The local general ordered in several regiments (the force in Tamingfu was wholly inadequate to meet the large force of "Orchardists"), but it was manifest that for the next two or three months the missionaries could do nothing, and as said above, they have all come away.

The "Tsai Yuan" and Its Anti-Foreign Design.

Have we not all heard about the wonderful Peach Orchard, which like Fujiyama in a Japanese kikemono is always and everywhere present? Well, according to a scholarly Chinese friend who has talked with members of the "Tsai Yuan," it is in memory and imitation of the three worthies who joined together to save China in those ancient days, that this new society is formed to rescue their country from the unprincipled railroad, telegraphs, foreign schools, foreign religions, and increasing taxes—these are what the peasantry see. And he also sees the prices of provisions rising (meat particularly) while many industries on which the mechanics or women have depended, have been ruined by cheap goods "Made in Foreigndom."

The Officials

see things a bit clearer; as one of those at Tamingfu remarked: "If there is another Boxer uprising, it will be the end of China,"—smashed to pieces and the bits of crockery gathered up by the nations of Europe.

The Government's Dilemma.

It must be confessed that the Government is in a serious dilemma. It must have more money. To raise this it lays additional taxes, which excite the rising of Orchardists and other insurgents. Troops are sent to crush the rebellion, and the crushing takes more money, which can only be had by increasing the taxes. So things go from bad to worse, and the bottomless pit not far away.

How to Raise Money.

Near this city is a hsien city where last year the district magistrate opened a bank, and then flooded the country with paper money. Then the bank closed its doors, and only those with influence to reach the powers above were able to cash their bills.

In another hsien city, we have another case. Yuan Shih-k'ai is pressing for "contributions," the district magistrate has issued bills with orders to collect from the well-to-do, but anyhow or somehow to raise the money. And the underlings, after the manner of their kind, are reaping a harvest for themselves, and frequently forcing one man with ready money to "contribute" for a dozen others.

MOKANSHAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

19th August.

En Route.

The mountain air is much stronger than the air in Shanghai. The sun is very warm, but Mrs. Wilson's hotel, where I am staying, is beautifully cool, and there is remarkable crispness in the air preventing perspiration. On Wednesday the boat did not start from the Garden Bridge before 6 p.m., because the steam-launch could not pass under the bridge the quantity of water being too great. But as we were only two boats we raced along so fast that it was rather rough and dis-

agreeable. We reached Dongsai at 2.30. This was only 20½ hours from Shanghai instead of 24 or 25 as is usual.

It was a great relief to me when we cast off and went yulohing on to Mokanshan. The evening on board was perfect.

The dews of night did gently fall; The moon, sweet regent of the sky, Silvered the walls of Cumnor Hall, And many an oak that grew thereby. Cumnor Hall is not here, nor Sir Walter, but it is the same moon. Thousands, nay millions of fireflies were flitting about. The reflection on the water and the quiet around were charming indeed.

Bamboos and Fireflies.

We reached Mokanshan at 11 yesterday morning in perfect health—dog, cook and I. The evenings on the verandah in this comfortable hotel are delightfully cool. Why do not more visitors arrive here from Shanghai? Mrs. Wilson has plenty of rooms to receive them. The climbing up and down in this picturesque mountain abode is just the thing for young people and all active pedestrians. There are probably more bamboos and a greater number of varieties of the bamboo on this mountain than on any mountain in the world. Like the fireflies they are in millions.

NEWCHWANG NOTES.

FROM THE "CHINA TIMES."

River and sea pirates have become so daring lately that, if there was such up-river trade, recent actions of these gentry would effectually hamper the business in bean cake and oil. On Saturday morning last, the Customs launch with some Chinese and Japanese soldiers on board came across eight junk, loaded with armed men, near the mouth of the river Tchentaize, and upon approaching them were met with several volleys which riddled the bulwarks and deck house; surrounded, they had great difficulty in getting away; full-speed ahead having been necessary. On the arrival of the launch back at the Customs jetty to report, her battered state was the observed of all eyes. Later in the day the authorities put on a larger contingent of Japanese gendarmes, fully armed with rifles, swords and revolvers, and returned to the haunt of these pirates; but of course, they had disappeared. And when a tug pedo-boat or gun-boat is sent after them, none are ever seen. 'Tis always thus!

We learn from official sources that last week nearly all the remaining ladies and children in Port Arthur, about 350, were sent to Dainy, from whence they will be permitted to take the steamer to Nagasaki or Chefoo.

Of the late staff of the Russo-Chinese Bank local branch, there is now only one left here, viz., Mr. Goertz, joint assistant manager. The other members have been transferred to different offices, including Messrs. Bandini and Edgar (Junior) to Shanghai. The lease of the premises expires next month.

We have just had nearly a week of constant rain, which is rather extraordinary, as it has been very heavy for forty-eight hours; and the wind changed more than once its direction without bringing any relief. However, to-day it is fine with a promise of more settled weather.

Under the supervision of Engineer and Sanitary Inspector Dunn, a beginning has already been made in improving the streets and drains of our town.

The Captain and Officers of the Japanese gun-boats in the river have been invited by the committee to become honorary

members of the club during their stay in this port.

Mr. E. Holden Smith, of the American Trading Company's Head Office at New York, has been on a visit of inspection to the local branch, which has been under the management of Mr. H. R. Everall for the past five years.

Monsieur A. Kraeu'ler, late joint manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has severed his connection with that institution, and will remain here simply as Vice-Consul for France.

PEITAIHO.

FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.

18th August.

The Chefoo Incident.

Every one is awaiting news of the fall of Port Arthur with anxious expectancy. All day long—indeed beginning before daylight—the reports of heavy guns have been heard in that direction. Since the attempted escape of the Port Arthur squadron, the avenues of news have been watched closely, and the interest has intensified as the hours passed. The Chefoo incident, next to Port Arthur itself, is that around which most interest centres. Much regret has been expressed at the supposed breach of neutrality on the part of Japan. Calmer thought minimises the mistake, if such it was, on the part of Japan. Chefoo being a neutral port, the Japanese had just as much right there as had the Russians. The Reschitjelnij went there undamaged; there is no reason to believe that her boilers were in the least out of order, unless through neglect of those in charge. The Japanese had every reason to doubt the story of the captain, since the Mandchou case, and many other incidents of the war have been enveloped in a complete network of falsehood and deception. Hence, knowing the inability of the Chinese to deal with such cases of Russian bluff, the Japanese had a perfect right to ascertain in some way the truth or falsity of the report in this case. Possibly their method may not have been the best. It was the duty of the Russian to leave within 24 hours; if at the end of that time he decided not to leave, then, it would seem, was the time to dismantle. Having placed his vessel under Chinese control, it was his duty to keep entirely in the background—he had no further responsibility in the matter, or for the care of his vessel. On the contrary, his action on the occasion raises a very strong suspicion that his boilers were in order, and that nothing essential had been done towards dismantling the vessel. Such are some of the suggestions we hear as palliative of the Japanese action in the case. And now comes the report of the demands of M. Lessar on the Chinese Government, which cannot be considered as other than most impertinent and insulting. After Russia's action on the high seas and in Shanghai, it seems hardly possible that even a Russian could have been brazen enough to have made such demands. Had Chefoo been any other than a Chinese port, probably the course of the Japanese would have been entirely different—as witness the action at Tsingtao. If Russia wishes to win back a little bit of the respect she has lost, she must learn to respect truth, honesty, justice, and recognised law.

Heavy Rains.

A vast amount of rain has fallen in these parts during the last two or three weeks. Since the closing of the fu, we have had two days of fine weather, and we are hoping for change which will usher in the beginning of our usually fine autumn weather.

Venturesome Picnicers

have fared rather badly, in some cases getting very wet and even having to take refuge in the nearest friendly shelter for the night or get thoroughly soaked. It is not well to try and force the seasons, and the "rainy season" in China is a difficult quantity to negotiate. We trust the time is near when picnics will be a joy—as well as a weariness in prelude and postlude too frequently to the caterers.

Another Piracy

occurred on the afternoon of the 16th, in plain sight of the residents of Rocky Point. A Shantung junk was attacked by three small boats a mile and a half or two miles from shore. The junk came apparently from Chinwangtao, was pursued by one boat under full sail, while the two others hovered around until all could close in upon her. The running of alarmed or excited men on board was distinctly visible with a glass when her sail came down. Presently the small boats began to withdraw, but a heavy rainfall, followed by darkness, prevented further observation.

THE SIANGFAN-CITIES, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Fanchêng, 7th August.

Reform is Coming on Apace.

Three schools on Western lines have been erected and started so far this year, in one of China's old capitals, Siangyang, viz., the Intendency Central School, the Prefectural Central School, and the Magistracy (or county) Lower School. About sixty pupils have been enrolled in each of the two former schools, after proper examination, and the more important fees and bribes. The craze to study in these schools is great. Many pay a good deal to get enrolled. Only B.A.'s or Hsiuts'ai are accepted in the Intendency School and none over thirty years of age. In the Prefectural School, military Hsiuts'ai of the old archery school are given the preference, the fees being omitted in their case. In these two schools the students and instructors must wear regulation clothes, i.e., short coat, pants, and boots. At each school a gymnasium is being built, your correspondent being engaged to supervise the erection of one of these in a foreign style. All these literati, A.B.s etc., are daily taught to step quick, taught "forward march!" and "round about face!" etc., by a drill-master from Chang Chih-tung's school in Wuchang. Our honourable prefect himself was seen the other day, dressed in the regulation short-jacket suit riding horseback (think of that for a prefect) from his yamen to the school and on his way home made some official calls, to the consternation of many. This was not a freak, but according to orders from the Viceroy.

The Foreign Community

is enjoying vacation at our summer resort Hsieliang. Immediately outside of Siangyang are some beautiful hills, which rise to a height of 1,300 feet above the city. Here, within 40 minutes' horseback ride of the city have been built seven cottages, with accommodation for twelve families. The beauty of it is that the resort is right in our field, so that the work in the cities, Siangyang and Fanchêng, and the surrounding country is kept up as usual, each one riding out to superintend his work. From my window I see, as I write this, the two cities, separated by the river, and with my telescope can discern four mission stations in them. I can see the mountains in Houan, north of me, about sixty miles distant. Our hills are on a sort of promontory, being surrounded on three sides by the Han river; this causes it to be very cool.

The C. I. P. O.

is continuing on the lines of "No. 40." That number is destined to become renowned in history. We cannot tell of all its vagaries. "The whole world could not contain the books," which might be written on the subject, but some things are too "rich" to be kept quiet. One of my friends received, a short time ago, an advertisement pamphlet in an open envelope from a book firm in New York, U.S.A. It was fully stamped with a U.S. two-cent stamp. But the Hankow office was pleased to decorate it with 32 cents postage due, C. I. P. O. stamps! Needless to say, it was refused. Another friend received a photograph in a sealed envelope. It weighed less than 1½ ounces and was prepaid with 15 cents gold. Still the Hankow office had placarded it with six ten-cent C. I. P. O. postage due stamps, as though it were a signboard. Mind you, to hold a man up for 60 cents (Mex.) on no pretence at all. If that isn't downright robbery. But still more unpleasant is the fact that the necessity of reweighing every piece of mail matter destined for the inland, causes our mail to be delayed often for days at Hankow.

But honour to whom honour is due. "No. 40" banished us to Inter-zone-Inter-provincial. This mandate has been made milder one degree, the last "Inter" being taken away. This is hopeful, and a move in the right direction; and so we sing with the Bengali baboo "Kucheh parwā nahing, Good time coming!

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Munnaar, 28th July.

Calcutta.

The first city in Asia prides herself among other things upon having as moderate a climate between June and October as any city in the plains can lay claim to. Not for her at this season is the hurry and destruction of the cyclone, or the confusion and discomfort of torrential rains. But how are the mighty fallen! The heavy rainclouds borne up from the Bay on the monsoon wind, paused on their hasty flight to Chota Nagpore, and poured upon the unready city an unwelcome deluge of rain which simply demoralised the whole place, about the 6th and 7th of this month. The greater part of the town was under water, sometimes to a depth of several feet, thoroughfares were running streams, houses and huts were swamped, furniture was floating round in a giddy irresponsible way, the electric tram service was stopped, and when darkness fell most of the streets were unlighted owing to the gas mains having failed. Under these circumstances Calcutta should surely no longer lay claim to the high-sounding title mentioned above, but remember with tears the humble swamp from which she sprang and to which she seems reverting. Her very name recalls this, for it is a corruption of "Kād-cutta," i. e., "Jungle-cutter," referring to the billhook used to clear the swampy jungle chosen by Job Charnock in 1700 as the site of the Company's factory.

Simla.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and the said rain which reached Simla a little later was eagerly welcomed, as there the inhabitants were nearly smothered in dust. Cricket and Gymkhanas must retire in favour of such joys as football, dances, and theatricals. Preparations for the latter fill up for the idlers many of the long hours spent

by the secretariat officials in their offices. The "Amateurs" have produced an amusing little burlesque called "The Little Tin Gods." Among many successful local hits, the piece at its conclusion refers to the "discovery" of Madras, which has suddenly sprung into favour since the present Viceroy arrived in the North. Up to last May, this least-known province of India from a Simla point of view, was always disparagingly alluded to as the "benighted Presidency," and it seemed natural that High Jove—who, with numerous other gods and goddesses paces the boards—should, when offended, banish mortals thither, but on Mars rushing up and whispering excitedly in the great one's ears, presumably pointing out that since Lord Amphill's arrival all that is changed, the destination is abruptly changed to Calcutta.

A pleasant novelty was introduced at "Kelston" in the shape of a newspaper dance. All Simla was there and the guessing of the meaning of the badges created a great deal of amusement. There are loud complaints this year that the place has become unbearably crowded, and the individual with limited means finds himself crushed out, or relegated to the outskirts which are lonely, and difficult of access. It is on the cards that a Building Society will soon spring into being, to erect near the cart road, or in other suitable and central situations, 20 or 25 cottages of Swiss type to accommodate one family each. Arrangements are to be made enabling the occupant to acquire the cottage in which he lives on the hire purchase system. The project contemplates importing the framework of the buildings from America; they are to be light, strong and inexpensive, each with its plot of land not to cost more than Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000.

Boer Irreconcilables.

The two Boer prisoners of war at Hambantota are the only two irreconcilables in Ceylon now. According to the "Ceylon Observer" they say that they are determined to remain so to the end, and they will never now take the oath of allegiance, preferring rather to die here than return to the Fatherland. They bitterly complain of the climate and describe their condition as most miserable; it is not likely to improve just now, as we learn that the fund sent to them from Holland to supply them with any luxuries they might desire day by day, has come to an end; the last instalment was paid them this month.

A Rival P. & O. Company.

Competition for the patronage of people travelling from the East to Europe is yearly becoming keener. The Bibby and City lines have placed first-class passenger steamers at the disposal of the travelling public, while the P. & O. and North-German Lloyd are offering free tickets from Madras to Colombo by train and steamer, to accommodate passengers from India to Europe. An entirely new departure has been inaugurated by the great Spanish Transatlantic Company of Barcelona, the P. and O. Company of Spain. For years this Company has conducted a service to the Philippine Islands, but no effort has been made to cater for others than Spaniards. Now the Company is making a bid for a portion of the general Eastern passenger traffic and at such cheap rates that it is difficult to see how success will not attend their efforts. The Isla de Luzon, which sailed for Manila on the 9th inst. proposes, on her return, to open the new passenger service as far as

Ceylon and India is concerned. Among many tempting baits thrown out, it is announced that the Spanish people will have their customary meals which other passengers may share, but also German cooks have been engaged, well up in German and English cookery, who will provide special meals at the usual hours to all such as do not relish foreign cookery; charming little tables have been fastened to the deck to meet the wishes of those who do not care to face the saloon in rough weather, the stewards engaged can speak French, English, and German, while the electric light is everywhere, and when colder latitudes are reached warmth is supplied by an extensive system of steam pipes. Passengers can land at Genoa, where agents of the Company meet the ships and make arrangements as to trains for those passengers who are going overland to London or other parts of Europe.

Labour on the Rand.

The Transvaal has again declared her determination to refuse admittance to the Indian coolie, regardless of the value of the Indian as lately shown in the opening up of Uganda. The Transvaal appears to dread being swamped by our dusty fellow-subjects, but is apparently quite undismayed by any fear of the "Yellow Peril."

A Strange Resurrection.

In one of his thrilling tales of Indian life, Rudyard Kipling brings to light a strange legend of the terrible fate reserved by the Hindus for those members of their community, for whom the last dread rites of their religion have been performed before the individual in question was really dead. In a tale in "Life's Handicap" the unfortunate victims of their relatives' zeal in placing them before their time upon the funeral pyre, are pictured as dragging out a miserable existence at the foot of a precipice of shifting sand which cannot be scaled, while before them stretch trackless and treacherous quicksands on the verge of a vast river guarded by a solitary watchman. There has just come to the notice of the authorities in French territory at Karikol on the Cauvery River, the case of an unfortunate Sudra, who arrived at that village to collect debts, and was afterwards overtaken by fits to which he was subject. Being overtaken by one of these fits the villagers thought he was dead, and after obtaining the permission of the authorities, carried the body to the burning ground and set fire to the pyre. Not long after they returned to the village, the man's consciousness returned; quickened by the flames, he managed to escape and took refuge in a rural village hospital, where his burns were treated. At his native village his relations too performed the funeral ceremonies for him, and on his return at first refused to recognise him, and now hesitate to admit him into the family as he has become outcaste and polluted beyond repair, according to Hindu law, by his association with the dead. The matter has now been reported to the French tribunal at Karikol.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd July.

The Malacca.

Of course the journals which live upon sensations have made the most of the Malacca incident; but although there was ample ground for indignation there was

never the smallest fear of our coming to blows with Russia on the question, for no one with an atom of sense can have doubted from the first that Russia would give way. Apparently she has not given way so graciously as she might; but that is a question of manners, and so long as the Government of the Czar makes full reparation for the indignity and loss which were unjustifiably inflicted on a British vessel we shall ignore her breach of good manners. Naturally Englishmen were indignant at the idea of a British steamer being taken through the Suez Canal as a prize of war under the Russian flag; but, if there had been reasonable ground for the belief that she was carrying contraband of war to Japan, and if the seizure had been made by a regular Russian war-vessel, we should have no right to complain, though we should have expected as a matter of courtesy that she would be set free the moment that the British Government gave a guarantee that the muniments of war on board were intended for Hongkong and not for Japan.

Two Questions Involved.

There are of course two entirely different questions involved in the capture. One is as to the right of searching neutral vessels, and the other is as to the status of the so-called Volunteer Fleet. With regard to the right of search we cannot say much, for we have always been the strongest supporters of this right, and we still regard it as of greater value to us, as the leading maritime Power, than to any other nation. It was for this reason that we declined to join with Germany in making representations on the subject to Russia. At the same time we have always admitted the right of a vessel searched without cause to be compensated for loss arising from delay or other cause due to the search. What concerns us much more at present, however, is the question of the status of the Volunteer Fleet. If these vessels are men-of-war, they had no right to leave the Black Sea; if they are merchantmen, such an act as the seizure of the Malacca is an act of piracy. There seems no way out of the dilemma; to say that these vessels were merchantmen when they passed through the Dardanelles under the merchant flag, and became men-of-war afterwards is too transparent a subterfuge to pass muster. It is reported that Russia proposes that the question shall be referred to the Hague Tribunal. We, I believe, would have no objection to that so long as the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet suspend all warlike operation until the point is decided.

An Active Sovereign.

The King and Queen have been remarkably busy this week. On Tuesday his Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new Liverpool Cathedral; on Wednesday he cut the first sod of Swansea's new docks; on Thursday he turned on the water for Birmingham from its new source of supply eighty miles away in Wales; and to-day he has opened the new hall and offices of the Royal Horticultural Society in Vincent Square; and on each occasion he has been accompanied by the Queen. It is really a remarkable series of great public and semi-public works which he has inaugurated. The new Liverpool Cathedral will, I believe, be the most imposing modern ecclesiastical building in this country. Of course there will not be the lavish expenditure on the interior which is contemplated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster; but the building itself, judging from the plans and descriptions, will be very much finer. In one respect it will easily establish a "record" for the height of the choir and nave will be nearly half as much again as that at Westminster Abbey, of which the main building is at present the loftiest of all the churches in England. The building is remarkable too, as the design of a young man of twenty-two, for

this was the age of Mr. Gilbert Scott, the late Sir Gilbert's grandson, when he sent in the design.

The Union Jack Club.

Other members of the Royal Family have been by no means idle. Yesterday the Prince and Princess of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Union Jack Club, the great institution which is to provide not only a meeting-place and place of recreation for soldiers and sailors, but a temporary place of residence as well, for it is to be provided with a large number of bedrooms. A site has been obtained quite close to Waterloo station, where so many soldiers and sailors entrain. The building is being erected by public subscription—already some £33,000 out of £60,000 has been subscribed—but nothing will be collected for its maintenance, as it is intended to make it self-supporting. It is understood that if it prove a success, steps will be taken to found similar clubs in all the garrison towns; and that it will prove a success can hardly be doubted. Made attractive as it will be, it will prove an admirable foil to the innumerable temptations which beset the young soldier or sailor when he detains at Waterloo.

Obstructing the Budget Bill.

Tuesday's sitting of Parliament lasted till twenty minutes to four on Wednesday afternoon; and as a consequence there was no Wednesday's sitting at all. That this was due to obstructive tactics on the part of the Liberals, I imagine the Liberals themselves would not deny. Nor do the Conservatives profess to be very indignant about it. They can hardly deny that the Budget Bill, considering the important questions that it raises, was introduced at an inconveniently late period of the Session, and that the necessity of getting the measure duly passed before the 1st of August has compelled the Government to curtail discussion on it. It was of course the new tobacco duty which led to the delay in forwarding the measure; and the history of this tax has not redounded to Mr. Austen Chamberlain's credit. He has been compelled in the end to remit half the new tax in the case of tobacco in bond because the importers of stripped tobacco proved conclusively that they would be placed at a heavy and quite unjustifiable disadvantage by its imposition. And then, although Mr. Chamberlain junior still declines to admit it, the tax does seem to be a violation of the pledge that there should be no tampering with Free Trade during the present Parliament. It imposes a higher duty on stripped than on unstripped tobacco, the avowed object being to protect and foster the little industry of tobacco-stripping in this country. Regarded as a measure of Protection it is "only a little one," but it is Protection all the same.

Tariff Reform.

Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission has issued the first of its series of "Red Books" or reports. It deals with the steel and iron trades, and certainly contains a great deal of useful information arranged and classified in a way which might form a model for parliamentary Blue Books. It proves, what was pretty generally known, that the steel and iron trade in this country has made little progress of recent years, while the same trade in the United States and Germany has increased by leaps and bounds; but whether this is due to "dumping," and whether the remedy is to be found in Protection is a question on which Free-traders and Protectionists will continue to differ just as much as they did before the report was issued. In one respect the issue of the report is of undoubted value. It clears the issue. The proposals of the Commission are Protection pure and simple. They recommend taxes ranging from ten per cent down to five per cent on steel and iron imports, the higher rate being

for the more highly manufactured article. This is to be the "General Tariff." It is to be applied to all countries which treat us fairly. Those which indulge in "dumping" and other "unfair" methods are to be subjected to a higher tariff, which may be reduced by negotiation to the lower tariff. Colonies which grant us preferences are to be taxed at a lower rate than the general tariff; but under circumstances are foreign imports to be admitted at less than the General Tariff rate, even if the country sending them should have adopted absolute Free Trade. Whether the scheme is good or bad is a question for argument; but it is difficult to see how those supporting it can pretend that they are anything but Protectionists pure and simple.

"Bob" Sievier.

Mr. Sievier has been released on the charge of perjury, the magistrate holding that there was no evidence on which a jury could possibly convict. He may have been living like a prince, and entertaining royally, while he was an undischarged bankrupt and undergoing examination, but there is, it would appear, nothing to prove that any of the statements which he then made as to his means were deliberately untruthful. Now that he has won this point, no doubt the late owner of Sceptre will endeavour to rehabilitate himself by obtaining a new trial of his recent action for slander. But although he has not committed perjury it may be gravely doubted whether some of the facts which have come out in the course of these police-court proceedings will be of much help to him in regaining that somewhat anomalous place in "Society" to which for a time he attained.

29th July.

The Russian Raids.

Although, as I remarked last week, there was never any doubt on the question of Russia's seizure of British ships, the feeling here has risen during the past week almost to fever heat. It was of course rendered much more acute by the news of the sinking of the Knight Commander by Admiral Skrydloff. That incident is of course in quite a different character from the seizures in the Red Sea by the vessels of the so-called Volunteer Fleet, but it is even more clearly a violation of international law. All the authorities are agreed that a belligerent Power has no right to sink a neutral vessel under any circumstances unless she forcibly resists capture or search—or that if she does so she must pay full compensation. The question is a little complicated by the somewhat ambiguous terms of the regulations with regard to prizes of war issued by the Russian Government before the war and published by our Government in the "London Gazette." Those regulations may certainly be read as authorising Russian naval commanders to sink neutral vessels which in their opinion have contraband on board if it is inconvenient to take them to a Russian port. Whether our Government protested against those regulations is not known; but the absence of a protest would not validate the regulations in international law.

The Volunteer Fleet.

No definite reply to the strongly-worded protest of the British Government against the sinking of the Knight Commander seems yet to have been received; but it can hardly be doubted that Russia will admit that an error was committed and will agree to pay full compensation. In regard to the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels Russia has gone as far as we could expect her to go at the moment. She has released these captures and has promised that no more seizures shall be made by the Volunteer Fleet. She does not admit that these vessels had no right to pass through the Dardanelles under the merchant flag and then to hoist the naval flag

and act as war-vessels; but such an admission was hardly to be expected. There are a good many people in this country—witness Admiral de Horsey—who feel that Russia has been hardly treated by the Powers in the matter of the Black Sea. "The fair way to reason out the matter," says Sir Algernon, "is to imagine ourselves in Russia's place; should we be content to have our ships of war restricted to our own waters—no debarment from navigating the open sea? The bare idea is monstrous. We should not rest till we were strong enough to assert and enforce the inherent right of a nation to freedom of navigation between its seaports and the open sea."

The Assassination of Plehve.

Then again, however strongly we may feel that Russia has brought all her troubles on herself, it is impossible not to feel some sympathy with her present accumulation of troubles. Almost every English newspaper this morning qualifies its condemnation of the assassination of M. von Plehve by pointing out that such crimes are extenuated, though they cannot be justified, by the tyranny of autocracy of which the late Russian Minister of the Interior was the uncompromising exponent. Many are prophesying that this is but the beginning of an uprising in Russia which may put even the French Revolution in the shade; but it has to be remembered, of course, that the Russians are after all in the main an Oriental race, and that it is rash to draw any analogy between them and a Western people. As to M. Plehve himself, an English friend who visited the Minister in St. Petersburg last year, formed a very high opinion of his integrity and genuine patriotism. He was, it is true, the most unyielding opponent of every liberal and progressive movement in Russia; but he was perhaps right in his view that there is no half-way between a surrender of the Czar's claim to absolute power and severe repression of all progressive movements.

Oswestry.

The Finance Bill has at length passed through all its stages, and there is now a hope that by sacrificing practically everything except the Licensing Bill and perhaps what is called the Welsh Corrocion Bill—the measure dealing with those Welsh County Councils which have refused to carry out the Education Act—the Government will be able to prorogue Parliament about the middle of August. They are now—barring the totally unforeseen—safe in office until the beginning of another session, unless Mr. Balfour voluntarily throws up the sponge. But their position is by no means enviable. Their troubles over the Army Reform question, which were supposed to be over when Mr. Arnold Forster introduced his scheme in the Commons, have apparently become more acute than ever; and they have had a severe blow in the Oswestry Election—indeed it is declared by many on both sides of the House to be the heaviest blow they and Mr. Chamberlain have had since the ex-Colonial Secretary began his campaign. The "Times" of late has been urging that recent defeats have probably been due to the fact that the Unionist candidates have "hedged"—have declared themselves opposed to food-taxes, and willing to go on as far as Mr. Balfour has pledged himself, and no further. A bold policy of adopting Mr. Chamberlain's scheme outright would, the "Times" suggested, prove more successful. Now they frankly abandon that theory. For Mr. Bidgeman, the Unionist candidate for Oswestry, was a "whole-hogger," and in a constituency where a Liberal has never heretofore stood a ghost of a chance—where even in 1885, the last year of a big Liberal majority, the Conservatives were returned by nearly 900—he has failed to hold the seat. And this is in an agricultural constituency lying just within the Birmingham sphere of influence. If they

cannot win there the Protectionist Unionists haven't a safe seat anywhere outside Birmingham.

Lord Lansdowne's Blow.

The "Standard" declares Oswestry to be the final proof that Mr. Chamberlain's campaign is a "colossal failure;" but Oswestry is not the only blow that the member for West Birmingham has received during the past week. On Friday the Duke of Devonshire introduced the fiscal question once more in the House of Lords. His Grace is often represented as a somnolent old party; but he was anything but somnolent on this occasion. He called attention to the fact that Lord Lansdowne and other Ministers had taken office in Mr. Chamberlain's new Liberal Unionist Council—a body organized for the purpose of supporting and pledged to support his fiscal scheme. And incidentally he asked Lord Lansdowne if he adhered to his declaration of last February that in his opinion Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy, so far from being a half-way house to the Chamberlain policy was actually opposed to it. And Lord Lansdowne declared not only that he did adhere to this expression of view, but that it was a truism. Mr. Balfour's policy is retaliation, designed to force foreign countries to give us free trade. Clearly if that policy succeeds we must continue to give Free Trade to the countries which give Free Trade to us, and then there will be no room for preference to the Colonies. The logic is unimpeachable, but it is hard on Mr. Chamberlain to have it pointed out to him by his Vice-President.

Army Reform.

Even more sensational are two or three incidents in the history of the army reform scheme which have occurred within the week. On Saturday Mr. Brindley, at an Oddfellows' dinner, flatly refused to respond for the Imperial Forces on the ground that he was not qualified to speak for the army and navy. He is a Yeomanry officer and as he pointed out he has a large army in India practically under his charge. Obviously the only ground for his refusal to speak was resentment at and disapproval of his successor's army reform scheme: and last night he confirmed this view by deliberately attacking that scheme in the House of Commons. It is now clear that although Mr. Arnold Forster unfolded his scheme of army reform in the House in his capacity of Minister for War, the Cabinet as a whole does not hold itself bound by his views. No wonder that Mr. Arnold Forster, whose health, nevertheless, has undoubtedly suffered under the recent strain, announces his retirement from the representation of West Belfast on the ground of ill-health at the end of this Parliament. But the whole train of events has given rise to a general feeling of amazement at the new theory of Cabinet irresponsibility to which Mr. Balfour has committed himself.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 24th of August, 1904, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Sedan Chairs.—A report by the Captain-Superintendent of Police is submitted, giving the number of these vehicles in use in the Settlement, and recommending that a license fee be imposed for 1905 at the rate of \$6.00 a quarter for public chairs, and \$3.00 for private. The Council, referring these proposals to the Finance Committee for consideration in compiling the Budget, notes that the estimate of revenue from this source is £1s. 5,200 per annum.

Volunteers, Medical Staff.—The Council approves the promotion of Second-Lieutenant G. Hanwell to be Lieutenant.

Chinese Public School.—A letter from the Honorary Secretary of this institution reports the engagement of eight native teachers on one month's probation. It is understood that work will begin at the school on the 1st September, the official opening being deferred for the present.

Road Extensions and Widenings, Fokien Road.—The purchase of 5 li 8 hao of land ex Cadastral Lot 542 is authorised at the rate of £1s. 20,000, registered owner D. M. Henderson.

No., Chekiang Road.—The widening of this road will be carried out ex U. S. lot 112, compensation being payable at the assessed rate, plus one-third, with an additional 10 per cent for compulsory surrender.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 19th August, 1904.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	11
Attempted suicide	1
Breach of Garbage Regulations	69
Breach of Municipal Regulations	404
Committing nuisance	249
Extortion	3
Fighting and creating disturbance	17
Furious driving	7
Gambling	2
Larceny	71
Obstruction	164
Obtaining goods under false pretences	5
Soliciting prostitution	9
Unlawful possession	12
Miscellaneous cases	7
Ricsha licenses suspended	642
..... confiscated	27
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	81
Reggars, hawkers, and ragpickers	687
Total number of cases coming under the notice of the Police	2,468
Chinese dead bodies found in street	8
Unmuzzled dogs captured	23
..... shot	2

A. M. BOISRAGON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE, NATIVE, JUNE Q UARTER.

	1904.		1903.		1902.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental	No. of Houses.	Rental	No. of Houses.	Rental
		Assessment.		Assessment.		Assessment.
		\$		\$		\$
Central District	13,428	3,270,776	13,503	2,814,394	13,671	2,487,167
Northern do.	13,393	1,454,825	13,180	1,132,136	13,003	985,417
Eastern do.	9,818	675,683	9,891	588,552	9,815	522,265
Western do.	7,690	548,126	6,789	411,858	6,485	305,849
Total	41,329	5,949,410	43,362	4,946,940	42,904	4,300,688
Occupied by Natives	42,217	5,537,164	41,446	4,684,673	40,854	4,074,466
do. " Foreigners...	953	186,978	904	158,430	823	133,141
Unoccupied	1,159	225,270	1,012	103,837	1,197	91,081
Total	44,329	5,949,410	43,362	4,946,940	42,904	4,300,688
Tax collected @ 10%						
Central District		79,809		69,376		61,102
Northern do.		34,553		27,459		24,217
Eastern do.		16,365		14,239		12,495
Western do.		11,938		9,774		7,352
Total		142,665		120,848		105,166

E. L. ALLEN,
Acting Overseer of Taxes.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Extract from Minutes of Committee Meeting held within the offices of the Chamber, No. 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 25th August, 1904, at 4.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. W. D. Little (Chairman) J. Chapin, J. N. Jameson, H. R. Kinnear, A. M. Marshall, C. Michels, Sir Charles J. Dudgeon, and the Secretary.

Minutes of the previous Meeting are read and confirmed.

The following letter is laid on the table and ordered for publication.

Dating of New York Telegrams.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York,
New York, May 31, 1904.

Mr. WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
Chairman, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your valued favour of 26th ult., and in reply would say that I have on several occasions broached the subject of the dating of telegram by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company from the United States, with Mr. George C. Ward, Vice-President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, but have been unable to secure any change in the position assumed by the Cable Company.

I am, my Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GUSTAV A. SCHWAB,
Chairman, Committee on
Foreign Commerce and
the Revenue Laws.

C. F. I. Quotations and War Risk.

A letter from a member of the Chamber is received, asking whether an exporting firm at Home when quoting C. F. I.

Shanghai, includes, according to general usage and British law, the risk of war, and further whether in the event of the goods not being so covered by him, and being lost or delayed from causes arising out of the existence of a state of war, the exporter is responsible.

The Secretary is instructed to reply to the effect that in the opinion of the Committee, the question is one of law rather than of usage and that they are not prepared to enter upon the legal aspect of the case.

Single Trolley Tramways.

A Circular letter from the Director of the Sincawei Observatory, dated 2th July 1904, dealing with this subject, is laid on the table.

The letter draws attention to the disastrous effects which have resulted elsewhere to delicate instruments from the proximity of a Single Trolley System of Tramways, and urges that the Community consider seriously whether they desire a system "which will corrode their gas and water pipes, disturb their telephone lines, perhaps the Time Ball service, and render impossible a line of work which is recognised as having a considerable public interest."

The committee record their appreciation of the work performed by the Observatory for many years and of the valuable services rendered to shipping, and Messrs. J. Chapin, A. M. Marshall and C. Michels are appointed a sub-committee to confer with the Director of the Sincawei Observatory and to report the result of their interview to the Committee.

After the transaction of some further business the meeting adjourns.

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL CO., LD.

Annual Meeting.

The third annual general meeting of the above Company was held on the hotel premises on the 29th ult. There were present Messrs. F. Anderson and L. J. Cubitt (Directors), J. Alston, J. O. P.

Bland, C. R. Burkill, H. H. Cunningham, R. S. Freeman, H. G. Gardner, W. S. Jackson, E. J. Loureiro, A. R. Leake, G. H. Thomson, H. Browett (Legal adviser) and A. Levey (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. Anderson—Owing to the unfortunate accident which happened to Mr. Burkill on Saturday it devolves upon me to take the chair at very short notice. I am sure all sympathise with Mr. Burkill in the bad luck he has had and you will be glad to know he is progressing most favourably. As the report and a counts have been in your hands for some time, with your permission I will take them as read. You will see that for the first time we have published a profit and loss account which gives details which I have no doubt will be interesting to the shareholders. In the balance-sheet for the first time the land appears in the assets and the debentures that we have issued against it under the heading of liabilities. The land of the company stands therein at a figure which is very considerably below its market value. The only other item you will notice, on comparing the accounts with last year's, is that the stock of wines is very much lower than it was. It was the opinion of the directors that the stock was very much greater than was necessary for the economical working of the hotel, and therefore their policy has been to reduce it considerably. The new buildings which were erected at the side of the hotel were not open until November of last year, whereas interest on the debentures issued to pay for them began to be paid as early as June, so that we were paying interest for five months before we were in receipt of any revenue from the new buildings. I dare say you will remember that last year there was a cholera scare in the autumn which materially reduced the revenue of the hotel; in fact the profits up to the 31st December last were very little over \$12,000 owing to the falling off in our receipts, and the great bulk of our income has been made in the six months ending 30th June. This year we have

had to suffer from the effects of the war, inasmuch as it has kept away a great many tourists and people who, when passing through China, generally stay here for some time. On the other hand the loss of revenue under that head is made up by the exceptional number of refugees who came here on the declaration of war.

The Hankow part of our property as you are aware has been most unsatisfactory for a considerable time past. The loss in the past two years came to close upon \$15,000. We have sublet it for five years and the terms on which we have done so are that we lose about \$800 a year net rental; and the directors have considered that it would be advisable to write down the improvements of the property at the rate of \$4,500 a year which will practically extinguish the amount under that heading by the time our lease expires, so you may take it that the loss which we provide for amounts to about \$5,500 a year.

There is only one other subject about which I need say very much and that is, as I dare say some of you have heard, we have entered into negotiations for the disposal of the garden in the front of the hotel. We were approached by a buyer whose business will not in any way interfere with the hotel. He can safeguard any question of opposition either in the form of a hotel or a boarding-house, but provided we get the sum which we asked, we think there is no doubt that it would be satisfactory to the prosperity of the company if the garden were sold. The price we named was a fairly high one, but we consider that the position is such that it is not too high, and we settled the price after consultation with the trustees of the debenture holders. You will be glad to hear that since the closing of the accounts, the revenue has been more favourable than it was during the same time last year. We are endeavouring to effect certain economies in the working of the hotel, and if we are successful in carrying them out they should also make a difference in the accounts.

There seems to be a general impression that the Astor House is an expensive hotel and I would like to point out that the impression is an erroneous one. In the new building we are quite prepared to let rooms at \$100 a month, which I think is a scale which will compare favourably with any

other hotel, of the same standing, in the East.

I shall be glad to answer any questions. There being no question the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried nem. dis.:

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. L. J. Cubitt:—That the report and accounts as presented be passed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. R. S. Freeman:—That the appointment of Mr. L. J. Cubitt as director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. W. S. Jackson seconded by Mr. R. S. Freeman:—That Mr. F. C. Heffer be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. H. Geary Gardner, seconded by Mr. J. Alston:—That the appointment of Mr. Anderson as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. R. S. Freeman, seconded by Mr. C. R. Burkill:—That Messrs. A. R. Leake and G. H. Thomson, chartered accountants, be re-elected auditors.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend warrants will be posted yesterday.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The 78th meeting of the Corporation was held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on the 20th ult. Mr. A. J. Raymond was in the chair, and there were also present the directors, the chief manager, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, and a large number of shareholders. We take the following report from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the Chairman read the report for 1904.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen,—From the report that I have just read and which has been in your hands for some time you will see that your directors have the pleasure to record another satisfactory half year's working. Besides providing for the usual dividend of 30/- per share, we are able to recommend adding 5 lacs to Silver Reserve Fund, and writing 2 lacs off Bank Premises account; this leaves \$1,492,554.31 to be carried forward to next half-year, or about \$75,000 in excess of the amount carried forward last time. Looking at the balance sheet there is nothing which calls for special comment apart from the ordinary fluctuations to be expected in dealing with such large totals, but as customary I will briefly compare some of the items with the figures in last report. Current accounts and F. Deposits in Gold show a slight falling off, while in Silver accounts there is a small increase. Bills Payable are down (in round figures) \$5,000,000. As usual our note circulation is lower than in the December half-year, but it is \$1,775,194 over the corresponding period last year. On the other side cash is \$4,000,000 higher, and Bullion in hand and in transit is less by \$3,300,000. Sterling Reserve Fund Securities remain unchanged, but Consols, Colonial, and other Securities are reduced \$2,000,000, while our holdings of Indian Government Rupee paper are practically the same. Bills discounted, Loans and Credits stand at \$87,146,299.84 against \$89,900,177.72,

and Bills Receivable at \$99,852,943.49 against \$101,142,859.03. I am glad to say that our Branches all round have been able to show profitable results for the period under review. In China, where we are more immediately interested, we are passing through a time of depression in trade generally. There has been a falling off in imports owing to the war, especially as regards staples; this applies more particularly to the northern markets, but according to recent advices a considerable business has been done there in cotton goods for spring delivery, which points to returning confidence on the part of the native dealers. The silk crop both in the north and south has been a comparatively small one, and the quality in some districts has not been quite up to the mark. This is doubtless due in large measure to unfavourable weather, but it is to be hoped that the Chinese will become more and more alive to the importance not only of maintaining but also of taking steps to improve the quality and increase the export of this valuable product, which is such a powerful factor in the foreign trade and finances of their country. As you are aware we took part in bringing out a new Japanese Government Loan for £10,000,000 last May. The Loan was issued in London and New York simultaneously and proved a great success. I may also here remark, though it does not come into the accounts now before you, that on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation, we brought out last month a first issue of £2,250,000 part of a Loan for £3,250,000 by the Imperial Chinese Railways—Shanghai-Nanking Line—bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum and carrying 20 per cent surplus profits sharing certificates. The Loan was fully underwritten, and though the public were rather lukewarm in their support I am sure general satisfaction will be felt at this long-talked-of undertaking being at last fairly launched (applause). I trust it will be followed up by other similar enterprises and lead to their receiving wider and more general support both at home and in China. Let us hope the next will be the Canton-Kowloon Line (applause). Again it is unfortunately necessary for me to refer to politics; when we last met, just after the outbreak of the present war, I assured you that the management was fully alive to the gravity of the situation. Since then the outlook can hardly be said to have greatly improved, indeed more than once it has assumed an aspect threatening further serious complications. This has naturally given cause for some anxiety, not that the Bank runs any special risk, but the fact must be obvious that whatever is calculated adversely to affect general trade must also in the long run affect adversely the prospect of all financial institutions depending upon it. Happily the most threatening of these storm clouds have blown over, but the uncertainty still prevailing as to the binding force of those rules of International Law which regulate theoretically the treatment of neutral ships by belligerents is creating a partial paralysis of enterprise and inflicting much loss and damage over the whole Far East. We can only hope that this unhappy state of shaken confidence will be removed by an unanimous pronouncement on this and all similar doubtful outstanding questions on the part of the great Commercial Powers, and that the efforts which are being made to confine the struggle within its present limitations will continue to be successful. In conclusion it gives me pleasure again to acknowledge

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with the Pills is unmatched as a Skin Cure, speedily removing all disfiguring blotches, pimples and blackheads. It is a sure remedy for Obsolete Sores and Old Wounds, as well as for Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c., while in cases of Chest and Throat Troubles it gives almost magical relief. Prices 1/1 and 2/9 per box of Pills or pot of Ointment.

CLEAR SKIN

the good services of our staff, to whom you are indebted for the continued favourable reports which your directors have the satisfaction of placing before you. If any shareholder desires any further information, I will be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Cruickshank—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as proposed by the chairman, and in view of the remarks which have fallen from him as to the anxious period which the Bank has gone through in the past six months, I think that shareholders have great cause for congratulation on the satisfactory accounts we are now asked to pass. In spite of war, rumours of war, and depression of trade, the Bank has more than maintained its splendid position and earnings, and our thanks are due to the able management which has made such a result possible. When the dark shadow which has hung over China for so many years is forcibly removed by the searchlight of Japanese activity, we can look forward to better times, and an increase of prosperity in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will participate. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Medhurst proposed the confirmation of the election of Mr. A. Haupt, the Hon. W. J. Gresson, and the Hon. R. Shewan to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Jupp seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. Bond, of Canton,—Before the meeting closes I should like to take the opportunity of offering the Board of Directors, the Chief Manager, and the staff our thanks for the manner in which they have administered the affairs of the Bank. I am sure that it is very gratifying to every shareholder to see the great regularity with which the business is conducted. Every shareholder receives the same dividend each half-year, and he also finds the position of the Bank considerably improved. I, therefore, offer our best thanks to the Board of Directors, the Chief Manager, and the staff. (Applause.)

The Chairman, having suitably acknowledged these compliments, closed the meeting.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LD.

The half-yearly meeting of this Co. was held in Hongkong on the 22nd ult., Sir Paul Chater in the chair, the directors and a large number of shareholders being also present. We take the following report from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—As the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, following our usual custom, take them as read. The net profit for the half-year ended 30th June, 1904, amounted to \$539,446.98, to which must be added the sum of \$425,340.69 brought forward from last account, and, after deducting directors' and auditors' fees, there remains for appropriation \$954,037.67 as compared with \$817,940.04 for the previous half-year. The increase, however, in earnings is more apparent than real, for I must not forget to mention that it includes the profit on the sale of the steam-tug Fame, some thirty thou-

sand dollars on the book value. But though the actual earnings have been somewhat less, they have, I consider, been very satisfactory considering the circumstances. I allude to the falling-off in the tonnage docked owing to the Russo-Japanese war. There was a slight increase in the first three months compared with the same period in 1903, but in the latter three months of the half-year there was a decline of some 30,000 tons, a decline we must expect to continue more or less, I fear, so long as the war lasts. Out of the sum available for appropriation the Board propose, with your concurrence, to pay a dividend of 12 per cent and a bonus of 4 per cent on capital, absorbing altogether \$400,000; to write \$35,937.85 from the value of the Kowloon Docks, \$1,890.09 from that of the Cosmopolitan Docks, and \$10,738 from floating plant, and to carry forward the balance of \$505,471.73 to new account. The directors trust these proposals will meet with the approval of the shareholders. Turning to capital account, it will be remarked that during the period under review the value of material on hand has increased some \$220,000. This, I may explain, is accounted for by the bulk of the material for the new Yangtze river steamer and the surveying vessel for the Philippine Government in course of construction being included in the stock. The contract made with the Admiralty in December last for a thorough refit of H. M. S. Glory was successfully completed within the contract time, to the satisfaction of the Naval authorities. The reconstruction of the old machine shop and its adaptation for a central power station is now complete, and the engines there installed drive all the machines and cranes in the engine works, while the No. 1 Dock is lighted from the same source, and this electric light is now being used at night to facilitate the repairs to H. M. S. Leviathan. Further considerable extensions of power and lighting are proceeding. This installation has been successfully effected without any stoppage of business, and it is confidently expected that as the electric drive is further extended economies in coal and water and wear and tear will become more and more apparent. With regard to shipbuilding, the provision of improvements in the handling and transport of materials is under consideration, and in the near future the erection of a permanent shed or sheds in lieu of the inflammable and short-lived matchsheds hitherto in use will no doubt follow. As already mentioned, the steam-tug Fame has been disposed of at a price showing a good profit. It has since been decided to replace her by a smaller vessel with modern machinery to work with the Robert Cooke, as an increasing number of vessels require to be towed by two tugs, apart from which fact she can always be usefully employed. The dredger Canton River continues to find employment from time to time, as the accounts will show. A block of old houses abreast of the power house and boiler shop which had long been desired for extensions has recently been purchased, and their removal will secure an area of some 30,000 feet of land for such extensions of the works as may from time to time be considered desirable. I am glad to say that the prospects for the present half-year are, under the circumstances (the interruption to trade caused by the war), as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected. I think, gentlemen, there is nothing more that calls for special reference, but I shall be pleased,

before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, to answer any questions any shareholder present may wish to put.

There were no questions.

The Chairman accordingly moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I think the shareholders have good reason to be satisfied both with the report presented and with the return on capital proposed. The dividend and bonus constitute a very fine rate of interest, and speaking personally I must confess I consider it larger than should be paid, having regard to the ups and downs attending an undertaking of this nature. I submit that it would have been more prudent to content ourselves with a bonus of 2, per cent rather than the 4 per cent proposed and to carry a larger sum forward in a liquid state. I notice that the sum of \$45,491.69 was paid for interest last half year, from which I infer that our debit balance at the Bank is habitually large, and it will, presumably, be augmented by another four lakhs upon payment of this dividend and bonus. I do not think, in view of the impending opposition and the approaching completion of the Naval Dockyard extension, that it is wise to pay such large dividends. I am of course well aware that the Dock Company is in a very strong position, that its property is written down to a very low—we might almost say preposterously low—figure, but none the less we should refrain from exacting the last cent of profit. I am not criticising the action of the Board, for I am aware that the large bonus recommended was due to the expressed wish of many shareholders, but I want, here and now to utter a warning note on this policy. I have seen some startling fluctuations in the stock of this Company, which ought to be almost as steady as Time—to be, in fact, what it was once mistakenly dubbed, the Consols of Hongkong. What all industrial concerns need is either an equalisation of dividends fund or a large cash balance on which they can draw in a bad or disastrous year. I would like to see the shareholders exercise a little self-denial for a few years, and go to work to steadily build up such a fund. It would infallibly strengthen the position of the Company and inspire confidence in the minds of investors. But I must not tire out your patience with mere advice; I congratulate the Board on the excellent reports placed before us to-day, especially when we consider that these gratifying result have been achieved in a period of commercial depression and in the midst of war's alarms. I congratulate the shareholders on the care, attention, and detail given by the Chairman and Board of Directors to the conduct of their affairs. With these few remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman said that there was no other business before the meeting, and he thanked the shareholders for their attendance.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scabby, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless

Report.

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL CO., LD.

Report of the Directors presented at the Third Annual General Meeting.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and statement of account to 30th June, 1904.

From the accompanying statement, it will be seen that there is a disposable balance of \$75,989.01, which the Directors propose to deal with as under:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent absorbing ...\$56,000.00
To write off Goodwill Account..... 10,000.00
To carry forward... 9,939.01
Ample depreciation has been allowed on Buildings, Plant, Furniture, Fixtures, Cutlery, Napery, etc.

Hankow Branch.—This has been sublet, and the loss is now about \$5,500 a year, this includes a sum for depreciation, which will reduce the book value of our Assets at the end of our lease to a nominal sum.

Issue of Capital.—Owing to the increase of the business, rendering the working Capital of the Company insufficient for its requirements, the Directors have decided to issue fresh capital to the extent of \$30,000, and to offer same to the Shareholders on the register on 22nd August 1904, at the rate of one new share to every seven old. The shares will be issued at par, and are payable before 30th September, 1904. This new issue will rank for dividend from 1st July, 1904.

Directorate.—Mr. Ayscough resigned his position owing to his departure for home, and Mr. Cubitt has taken his place. His appointment and also that of Mr. F. Anderson, who has joined the Board, require the confirmation of the Shareholders. Mr. Heffer, who has been granted leave of absence, retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—On Mr. Guerrier's departure for home, Mr. Thomson was appointed in his place. Messrs. Leake and Thomson also retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1904.

To Directors' Trustees', and	\$
Auditors' Fees.....	3,546.07
„ Interest on Debentures	53,583.80
„ Hankow Loss	13,060.64
„ Balance, Net Profit.....	75,939.01
	\$146,184.52

By Balance Transferred from Working Account, Shanghai.....	\$129,564.62
„ Transfer Fees	296.57
„ Dividend	21.53
„ Balance Brought Forward from previous year.....	16,301.80
	\$146,184.52

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1904.

LIABILITIES, ETC.	
To Share Capital—	\$
Authorized... 750,000.00	
Issued and Subscribed (22,400 shares of \$25 each)...	560,000.00
„ First Mortgage 8 per cent Debentures Tls. 500,000.	666,666.66
„ Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	64,417.70

To Sundry Creditors	36,857.04
„ Outstanding Dividends ...	327.50
„ Outstanding Debenture Interest	12,778.00
„ Profit and Loss Account—	
Shanghai Profit for year ended, 30/6/04	76,293.92
Less	
Hankow Loss \$13,060.64	
Directors', Trustees', and Auditors' Fees, 3,546.07	16,606.71
	59,687.21
Add	
Balance brought forward from 30/6/03	16,301.80
	75,989.01
	\$1,417,035.91

ASSETS, ETC.	
By Cash at Bank, on deposit, and on hand ...	\$19,118.47
„ Sundry debtors...38,079.14	
Less	
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts4,271.84	33,807.30
„ Stock of wines, stores, cigars, etc.	25,564.26
Cutlery, crockery, napery, and silverware ...	39,672.63
Furniture, fixtures and fittings ...	165,227.01
Plant... ..	12,021.28
Buildings... ..	337,599.26
Land... ..	560,000.00
Hankow improvement ...14,573.26	
Less	
Amount written off	1,821.66
	12,751.60
Shares	
Mutual Telephone	338.58
China Printing Company ...	672.82
	1,011.40
Unexpired Insurance premiums	10,262.70
Goodwill	200,000.00
	\$1,417,035.91

A. W. BURKILL,	} Directors.
F. ANDERSON,	
L. J. CUBITT,	

L. H. DRAKEFORD,
Assistant Secretary.

We have examined the accounts, compared them with the books, vouchers, and branch returns, and certify that they exhibit the position of the Company at the date thereof, as shown by its books.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,	} Chartered Accountants.
G. H. THOMSON,	

Shanghai, 16th August, 1904.

“FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.” Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

Amusements.

SPORT.

Cricket.

PROBABLE INTERPORT XI.

THE REST OF SHANGHAI.

A match was played on Saturday afternoon between a probable interport eleven and twelve of the rest of Shanghai, but the fact that neither team turned out as selected, lessened the interest in the game. The Probables batted first, Potter and Parkes facing the bowling of W. Milner and O. V. Lanning. The start was not successful, as Potter was caught off Lanning after scoring 6, and Parkes was bowled by Milner after contributing 8. Tom Wallace was next in, partnered by his brother, and commenced very steadily, but afterwards opened out and gave a very pretty display, his cutting, as usual, being very fine. Sam did not remain with him long, for after scoring 7, with the total at 25, he was bowled by W. Milner. Farbridge, Dew and Sharpin did little to increase the total, but when Drummond joined T. Wallace a good stand was made. Eventually Wallace was well caught by Lavers off the bowling of W. Milner, for an excellent innings of 40. Drummond followed shortly afterwards, stopping a straight one from W. Milner with his leg. Of the remaining batsmen, Lemarchand knocked off 10 and F. Milner 14, not out, and the innings closed for 123.

In 13 overs, O. V. Lanning sent down no less than 8 maidens, and secured 3 wickets for 11 runs. W. Milner captured 5 wickets for 44 runs. Had these two bowlers been kept on longer, the Probables would probably have been dismissed for less than a century.

T. Veitch and Morris opened the innings of the Rest, to the bowling of Dew and Dunman. Veitch was soon dismissed, as were also Cumming and Kingsmill, but Morris (24) and O. V. Lanning (18) remained together for some time and considerably improved the score. W. Milner and D. Brand were both dismissed for ducks, and Hudson (21) was the only other batsman to secure double figures. When stumpers were drawn the score stood at 86 for 8 wickets, so that the result was a fairly even draw. For the Interporters, Dew took 4 wickets for 31 runs and Potter 3 for 9.

The following were the scores and analysis:—

PROBABLE INTERPORT XI.

F. W. Potter, c. Milner, b. O. V. Lanning	6
H. R. Parkes, b. W. Milner	8
T. Wallace, c. Lavers, b. W. Milner ...	40
S. Wallace, b. W. Milner	7
R. C. Farbridge, b. O. V. Lanning ...	3
G. C. Dew, c. Kingsmill, b. Lanning... 0	
H. D. Sharpin, b. O. V. Lanning ...	1
J. I. M. Drummond, l. b. w., b. W. Milner... ..	27
W. R. Lemarchand, l. b. w., b. C. W. Beswick	10
F. Milner, not-out	13
C. C. Dunman, b. Milner	3
Extras... ..	5

123

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

—“The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light.” Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

REST OF SHANGHAI.

T. Veitch, c Potter, b. Dew	...	...	5
Q. R. Morris's, b. Dew	...	...	24
E. O. Cumming, b. Dew	...	...	8
G. Kingsmill, b. Dew	...	...	4
O. V. Lanning, not out	...	...	18
W. Milner, run out	...	...	0
D. Brand, st. Drummond, b. Potter	...	...	0
L. S. Hudson, c. Sharpin, b. Potter	...	...	21
W. C. Murray, c. Dew, b. Potter	...	...	1
C. W. Beswick	...	...	0
B. G. Tours	...	...	0
P. F. Lavers	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	4

Total (8 wks.) 85

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PROBABLES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O. V. Lanning	13	8	11	3
W. Milner	11	0	44	5
Q. O. Cumming	5	1	15	1
P. F. Lavers	4	1	15	0
W. C. Murray	3	0	20	0
C. W. Beswick	4	2	13	1

BEST OF SHANGHAI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dew	14	4	31	4
Dunman	6	1	14	0
F. Milner	4	0	14	0
Potter	7.1	3	9	3
S. M. Wallace	3	—	13	0

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB v. H. M. S. FEARLESS.

A very interesting and enjoyable game was played on Saturday between an eleven of the Recreation Club and a team from H. M. S. Fearless. The sailors won the toss, but sent their opponents in to bat on a splendid scoring wicket. The home team took full advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them and trounced the bowling to the extent of 169 runs for 6 wickets before adopting the closure. Waller was highest scorer with a freely hit 64; H. Veitch played excellent cricket for 34, not out, and Doctor was responsible for a carefully compiled 25. Dixie, with 3 wickets for 35, was the most successful bowler for the Fearless.

The Fearless had only an hour and a half in which to attempt to knock off the runs and had therefore little chance of winning the game. Gibbs (29), Dixie (35, not out) and Kilner (18) played such good cricket, however, that when stumps were drawn the Fearless had compiled 112 for 6 wickets, thus having rather the worst of a drawn game. Seven bowlers were tried for the Recreation Club and honours were fairly evenly divided between them.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

S. R. C.

A. J. Waller, c. Kilner, b. Johnson	...	...	64
W. R. Parkin, c. Gibbs, b. Johnson	...	...	7
C. Hill, c. Rodgers, b. Dixie	...	...	4
H. W. Wolfenden, st. Gibbs, b. Dixie	...	...	0
D. J. Doctor, b. Dixie	...	...	25
G. Perfect, c. Johnson, b. Ruthven	...	...	10
H. Voitch, not out	...	...	34
R. H. Bowerman, not out	...	...	20
A. Hanson	...	...	0
J. Bell	...	...	0
A. Taylor	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	5

Total (6 wks.) 169

Innings declared closed.

H. M. S. FEARLESS.

Gibbs, b. Bowerman	...	...	29
Croach, b. Waller	...	...	0
Ruthven, c. Veitch, b. Doctor	...	...	8
Kilner, b. Hanson	...	...	18
Dixie, not out	...	...	35
Johnson, b. Bell	...	...	7
Burgess, run out	...	...	5
Verdon	...	...	0
Cousins	...	...	0
Rogers	...	...	0
Whittington	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	10

Total (6 wks.) 112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Johnson	9	2	58	2
Dixie	9	0	35	3
Verdon	8	0	57	0
Ruthven	2	0	10	1
Kilner	1	0	4	0

M. M. S. FEARLESS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Waller	12	3	33	1
Doctor	9	4	22	1
Bowerman	4	1	11	1
Bell	4	1	17	1
Veitch	1	0	4	0
Hanson	3	0	15	1
Perfect	4	0	0	0

S. M. POLICE v. S. V. C. LIGHT HORSE.

A match was commenced on Tuesday evening between the above-named teams. Batting first, the Police compiled 63 runs, M. Kingston (29) and C. Dewing (14) being the principal contributors. Play was continued until the Police team were all disposed of. Sharpin and Lavers bowled throughout the innings, the former taking 4 wickets for 27 runs and the latter 4 for 36.

This match was continued on Wednesday evening, the Light Horse taking their innings against the Police total of 63 runs. The Equestrians started well and had scored 32 at the fall of the second wicket. Afterwards, in a wretched light, a rot set in and the last wicket fell in semi-darkness for a total of 46 runs, leaving the guardians of the peace victors by 17 runs.

The complete scores and analysis are as follows:—

S. M. POLICE.

A. Eek, run out	...	...	2
E. H. Lynch, b. Sharpin	...	...	0
C. Champion, run out	...	...	1
S. Robinson, b. Sharpin	...	...	0
M. Kingston, c. and b. Sharpin	...	...	29
A. G. Lawrence, b. Lavers	...	...	7
O. Dewing, b. Lavers	...	...	14
T. W. Spottiswoode, st. Sheldon, b. Sharpin	...	...	0
S. Chilver, not out	...	...	8
W. Kinipple, b. Lavers	...	...	1
G. Johnston, b. Lavers	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sharpin	8	1	27	4
Lavers	8	1	36	4

S. V. C., LIGHT HORSE.

H. R. Parkes, c. sub., b. Champion	...	...	7
O. B. P. Sheldon, b. Champion	...	...	14
H. D. Sharpin, b. Lynch	...	...	7
R. D. Macdonald, c. Robinson, b. Champion	...	...	3
H. F. Bell, c. Lawrence, b. Champion	...	...	0
B. G. Tours, b. Lynch	...	...	1
P. F. Lavers, l.b.w., b. Champion	...	...	6
H. S. Lawrence, b. Lynch	...	...	2
A. E. Hobbins, l.b.w., b. Lynch	...	...	0
J. K. Grant, not out	...	...	0
B. M. Barry, b. Lynch	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	6

Total ... 46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. H. Lynch	12.1	5	16	5
C. Champion	12	6	24	5

Champion bowled one wide.

Baseball.

Another good league game took place on the Recreation Ground on Saturday. It was witnessed by a large number of spectators, most of whom came from the Wisconsin or the Torpedo Boat Flotilla, who were the combatants on this occasion. The Wisconsins have been training hard for the past few weeks, and it was anticipated that they would have it all their own way. Whether from the absence of their mascot—the goat—their team was not in form it is impossible to say, but it is certain that they had to play all they knew and then with an extra innings, they only succeeded in winning by one run.

Neither side scored in the first innings. In the second innings the Badgers made 6 to their opponents' three. They added another four in their next innings, the score, when the fourth innings commenced, being 10-3. Then for two innings the Wisconsin's batsmen broke down while the Flotillamen scored three each time, coming up to within one run of the battleship. A two and a three in the sixth and seventh innings to which the Flotilla only responded with one again gave the battleship a good lead—15-10. The Badger's crew then seemed to think that victory was theirs, for they kept counting through their runs in unison and finally began singing "You can't play ball with us, play ball with us" to the tune of "God Save the King." These taunts only made the Torpedoists more desperate, and when their men with six runs in the eighth innings came up with the Wisconsin the men of the smaller craft were able to retort with "Why don't you holloo?" In the ninth innings both sides were on their mettle and no runs were added. A tenth innings was therefore played to decide the game. Ridge was the first batsman for the battleship; he got to the first base with a hit, stole to the second, and ran in owing to some muddle on the part of the Flotilla's catcher. Kracht, Friel and Cook got out one after another without doing anything.

When the Flotilla went in the excitement was intense. Bidge, who had been relieved as pitcher, again handled the ball and seemed determined to use it to effect. Tipton was struck out. White succeeded in reaching the first base, Brisbin threw to Friel at right field, and McCary was out in trying to reach first base. The Wisconsin therefore won by 17-16.

The game was a very good one. Some splendid hits were made during the afternoon and the fielding of both sides was splendid. Mr. Jones of the Wisconsin, the popular editor of the "Badger," is presenting a beautiful cup to the league. The scores were as follows:—

Wisconsin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Case	3	B.	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—
Bassett	P.	0	1	0	—	—	—	0	0	—
Ridge	C.	0	0	—	0	—	1	0	—	1
Kracht	L.F.	—	1	0	0	—	1	—	1	—
Friel	S.S.	—	1	1	—	0	—	0	0	—
Cook	C.F.	—	1	0	0	—	1	0	—	0
Lewis	R.F.	—	0	1	—	0	—	1	0	—
Robbins	2 B.	—	1	1	—	0	—	1	0	—
May	1 B.	—	0	1	—	0	—	0	—	—
		0	6	4	0	0	2	3	1	0
Flotilla	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tipton	3B.	0	—	1	1	—	0	1	0	—
White	C.	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—
Brisbin	1B.	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
McCary	P.	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—

Willson ...S.S.	- 0 - - - 1 - 1 - -
Shewe ...R.F.	- 0 0 - 0 - - 1 0 -
Wlecken...L.F.	- 1 0 - - 0 - 1 0 -
Tombs ...2 B.	- 1 - 1 1 - - 1 - -
Boyle ...C.F.	- 1 - 1 1 0 - 1 0 -
0 3 0 3 3 1 0 6 0 0=16	

On Wednesday afternoon a baseball match was played between the U. S. S. Wisconsin and Monadnock in the League competition. The game was fairly even at the start, but eventually the Badgers ran out easy winners by 10 to 5.

Shooting.

Shanghai Rifle Association.

Firing took place last Friday for the Monthly Cups in connection with this Association. The conditions as regarded light and wind were favourable and the following were the scores:—

CLASS "A."

500 yds. 600 yds. Total.

E. H. Lynch.....	32	30	62
J. E. Watson.....	25	32	57
W. Brand.....	27	23	50
F. Schwyzer.....	29	28	57
Charles Richards...	30	27	57
T. H. U. Aldridge..	31	28	53

CLASS "B."

500 yds. 600 yds. Total.

T. Mellows.....	30	29	59
C. A. Swanstrom...	27	19	46
F. Hulbert.....	19	27	46
C. H. Rutherford...	28	17	45
Jas. Christie.....	28	25	53
S. E. Green.....	26	20	46
A. Hill.....	27	19	46
P. Donnelly.....	29	29	58
Charles Hill.....	26	27	53
F. B. Pitcairn.....	30	26	56

CLASS "C."

500 yds. 600 yds. Total.

W. Nagel.....	30	25	55
J. H. Richard.....	26	19	45
A. Studd.....	32	16	48
M. Wallace.....	20	7	27

Shooting for the monthly spooncup took place on the 19th August, when 27 competed. The following are the four best scores in each class:—

CLASS "A."

500 yds. 600 yds. Total.

W. O. Lancaster...	33	26	59
F. Schwyzer.....	30	27	57
T. H. U. Aldridge...	29	26	55
C. Richards.....	28	27	55

CLASS "B."

500 yds. 600 yds. Total.

S. E. Green.....	29	29	58
T. Mellows.....	29	28	57
C. A. Swanstrom...	27	28	55
C. H. Rutherford...	29	22	51

CLASS "C."

500 yds. 600 yds. Total.

J. R. Richards.....	22	25	47
B. M. Barry.....	20	21	41
W. Nagel.....	18	21	39
F. H. Crossley.....	22	8	30

SHANGHAI GUN CLUB v. SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB.

At the Sportsman's Gun Club, on Sunday, the third match of the season with the Shanghai Gun Club took place.

The conditions were: teams of ten men a side to shoot at fifty targets at the Magau trap. The match was very closely contested, the issue being in doubt right up to the finish. The home team won by twenty-three targets and the average shooting was very good. The cups presented to the high gun of each team, with handicap, were won by Mr. Plummer and Mr. Machado. Following is the score:—

THE SHANGHAI GUN CLUB.

Plummer—	1112211210012210110121011
	1211202111020111111112211—42
Fearon—	0110211211111001111101210
	00121212200110111111111—39
Coutts	0110020110100111011110121
	1201111212122211021221101—38
Craig.	1102101021011101200110110
	0112201011122121021101000—35
Jackson	0100110021101101100121210
	1222111120022001211010111—35
Kronenberg.	101100021111201211121011
	1101110010101111211011011—35
Gardner	1012020002100111012001022
	1111121122001200211111200—33
Harding—	1212110111011011011010121
	2100001100111000110110001—32
Richardson...	1011111101001111000101201
	0211002111012110012100001—32
Cumming	2111000011010000120200100
	0222110100110012002000002—23
344	

SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB.

Quelch	1111011221111111221111100
	11111111000112110111111—43
Machado—	1111211112100011111111111
	111210111110110111021210—42
Derby.	1111110111101111011010010
	11010111111101021111111—40
Collingwood	111121201101110110021028
	100222011121112111121101—40
White.	2210111011101021010021111
	111212012121210111120110—39
Kent...	1001011220210210111112200
	210110010101111111211211—37
Gibson	0210001101100021010010122
	2101212102111110100001102—35
Bell...	1110000011101200100221111
	1212201102021020010021101—31
Evans	0011111201121110001011110
	21121011010011111111020110—30
Moller	1121201020100100100011101
	1110200220102200110111101—30
36	

S. V. C., MOUNTED INFANTRY, MONTHLY CUP.

The Monthly Cup competition of the above-mentioned Company was shot off on the 28th instant at 5.30 a.m., with the following result:—

Lieut. Hudson.....	42
Private Bassano.....	39
Sergt Wood.....	38
Private Bennett...	37
Private Marshall.....	35
Bugler Carmichael...	—
Private Bonneville...	—

Saturday's Yacht Race.

On Saturday the twelfth sailing match of the season took place from the River Police boat as the starting station. About 2.50 p.m. there was much flapping of loose sails on these sources of so much pleasure and picturesqueness, but a moment later the sheets were seen to stiffen in the breeze and the various craft slipped from their several moorings beside the Bund pontoons, making for the most part down river to the chow-chow water as far as the Japanese Consulate. A few tacks brought the competing boats by 2.59 p.m. in the vicinity of the police boat, and as the Customs clock chimed the hour of three the various craft slipped as from a leash. A splendid

start was cried from boat to boat and there never was truer word spoken. All seemed to get away in line, but Kid in a moment was seen to have had the best position, of which she immediately took greatest advantage and led by about four lengths from Violet with Thresher third. Passing the French Bund there was considerable manoeuvring between the various shipping at anchorage which materially changed the positions of the yachts which, when at the junk anchorage, were: Kid (1), Spoodrift (2), Najade (3), Winsome (4), Violet (5), Thresher (6). From this position the wind became very puffy; one vessel having the advantage of the breeze for a brief moment only to yield the advantage to another a few seconds later.

Opposite the Catholic Church in the native city Kid began to show a fine line of spray and a clean pair of heels and the Najade overhauled Spoodrift and momentarily took second position, which position was quickly regained by the latter boat. There was as much changing places for non-official positions; the chief being that the Thresher, with her greater spread of canvas, took the various uncertain puffs of strong wind much sooner than her consorts, disputed for some time with Najade for third place and the latter boat dropped to fifth place behind Winsome fourth. Spinnakers were run out at this point and Spoodrift gained on Kid while Thresher slowly ate up the short distance dividing her from Spoodrift. These three boats took a long lead from the crowd of "white wings" when the upper gun-boat opposite the Arsenal was passed at 3.36 p.m.

At Pagoda point Thresher drew level with Spoodrift for second position to the long lead of Kid. Here Thresher appeared to outmaster the Spoodrift by working the latter into shoal water until the latter dropping back to third place went to leeward of the former boat and soon gained on the black boat. In this stretch Winsome gained considerably, followed closely by Najade, on the heels of which was Violet.

At 4.8 p.m. Kid slipped beautifully round the mark boat with a four minutes' lead from Thresher, second, and four three-quarters from Spoodrift, third. Rounding the mark the times were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Kid.....	4	8	00 p.m.
Thresher.....	4	12	00
Spoondrift.....	4	12	45
Winsome.....	4	14	30
Najade.....	4	15	00
Violet.....	4	15	35

Having rounded the mark Kid at once caught the best of the puffy wind and rapidly increased the lead from Thresher. Approaching the Pagoda on the down run the latter boat began to eat up the lead of Kid as did Winsome that of Spoodrift, which had lost a lot of time from Thresher. Kid only passed the Pagoda three minutes' ahead of Thresher, and five and a-half minutes before Spoodrift, having another minute's advantage of Winsome. Racing really started from the Kiangnan Arsenal butts with the boats in the same order as they rounded the mark-boat.

They passed the Arsenal in the following times:—

	h.	m.	s.
Kid.....	4	51	20
Thresher.....	4	53	0
Spoondrift.....	4	56	0
Winsome.....	4	57	15
Najade.....	4	59	0
Violet.....	4	59	30

All this time Thresher had gained considerably from Spoodrift and was gradually creeping up on Kid. This latter boat moved again ahead opposite the Russian war relics at 5.24.20. p.m., followed by Thresher at 5.26.40 p.m. and Spoodrift at 5.30.0 p.m. The breeze then considerably lightened and steadied, which improved the sailing ability of both Thresher and Spoodrift. The clock tower was passed by Kid at 5.33.45 p.m. and by Thresher at 5.35.0 p.m. and three minutes later Spoodrift overhauled the same point, closely followed by Winsome other boats nowhere.

Finishing elapsed times were:—

Class "A."

	Corrected for	Handicap.
Kid	2.31.10	2.30.10
Thresher	2.32.45	2.32.45
Spoondrift	2.39.25	2.37.25
Winsome	2.43.20	2.40.20
Najade	2.43.35	2.34.35
Violet	2.46.45	2.42.45
Phyllis	2.54.00	2.46.00
Ethel	2.56.40	2.36.40
Irvine	3.20.25	2.53.25

Kid takes 1st rating and 1st handicap prizes. Winsome takes 2nd rating prize and Thresher 2nd handicap prize. Handicap: Thresher allows Kid 1 min., Spoodrift 2 mins., Winsome 3 mins., Violet 4 mins., Phyllis 8 mins., Najade 9 mins., Ethel 20 mins., Irvine 27 mins.

Class "B."

Finishing elapsed times:—

	h.	m.	s.
Merlin	2	29	40
Leven	2	29	55
Sibyl	2	32	00
Madcap	2	35	30

Merlin takes the rating prize and Leven the handicap prize. Handicap Merlin allows Sibyl 3 mins. Leven 5 min. Madcap 8 mins.

There was an "extra" race down river to Woosung yesterday morning, following by tiffin, and go-as-you-please racing hmoe.

Sunday's Yacht Race.

The thirteenth race of the season took place on the 28th ultimo, the conditions of the race for class "A" being as follows: Start at 9 a.m., sail down river, round the "Red buoy," and return to the finishing line between Railway pier at Woo-sung and the "Feima" buoy. Should the British Red Ensign be flown at the end of the Railway pier, it will be a signal that the race will finish on crossing the line on the way down the river. Distance 17 miles, or for the shorter race 11 miles.

The yacht crossed the line in the following order: Spoodrift, Kid, Thresher, Ethel, Irvine, Najade, Violet, Winsome.

They crossed the line to one of the best starts of the season, tide being ebb and wind N.E., whole-sail strength, but variable, and coming in occasional strong gusts.

Kid, confirming the good form she has recently shown, quickly took the lead, of which she was never afterwards deprived.

In the beat down river some good racing occurred and positions varied a good deal, first one boat getting an advantage and then another. Off the Camp the breeze increased and both Spoodrift and Phyllis stopped to take in a reef, which might profitably have been done to commence with.

Passing Gough Island in the ship channel, the order was Kid Thresher, Violet, Winsome, Spoodrift, Ethel. On approaching the signal station at Woosung it was seen that a red flag—not the British ensign—was hoisted at the end of the railway

pier, and Thresher, Winsome and Violet did not regard this as the signal that the race would stop there—consequently they passed the line on the wrong side of the Feima buoy and continued the race for the longer course in accordance with the programme. Kid on the contrary took the flag to mean that the race was for the shorter course, and finished between the marks, and Spoodrift, Ethel and Irvine followed her example. Kid returned up river, but Spoodrift continued on after the other yachts and a fine race ensued to the Red buoy against the strong flood tide and head wind. There was a good sailing breeze, however, and the yachts had no difficulty in making way. Thresher did well at this work and spun out a long lead. Spoodrift was also sailing very well and steadily drew up to Winsome and Violet until she was close to them. Thresher rounded the Red buoy into a long lead, then Winsome, Violet and Spoodrift close together in the order named. The run back from there to the line, with fair wind and tide was done at a great pace, and altogether the six miles from the Feima buoy to the Red buoy and back was covered in about 1½ hours—very good work considering the strong tide and head wind, and it shows what our yachts are capable of. Subsequently it transpired that the arrangement for getting a British ensign had miscarried and the gentleman who was in charge at the finishing line hoisted a red flag in its place, intending thereby to stop the race on the journey down river, as in his opinion the tide and wind were too unfavourable to make the continuation of the race desirable—an unfortunate error of judgment.

In view of all the circumstances, the Committee have since decided that for Class "A" it was "no race," as one of the conditions of the programme—the hoisting of the Red Ensign—was not complied with.

Class "B."

Start was at 9.45 a.m., sail down river finishing at a line between the Railway pier at Woosung and "Feima" buoy. Distance 11 miles.

Starters: Leven, Sibyl, Madcap, Wee Wynn. Finishing times:—

	h.	m.	s.
Leven	12	10	16
Sibyl	12	11	14
Wee Wynn	12	11	42
Madcap	12	20	32

Handicap allowances were: Leven and Sibyl scratch, allow Madcap 3 min., and Wee Wynn 7 min. Wee Wynn wins both the 1st Rating and 1st Handicap prizes. No second prizes.

Co. correspondence.

THE SHANGHAI INCIDENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The declaration of Japan, with reference to Russian warships escaping the consequences of a naval engagement by entering the ports of China makes the position of that Empire very clear on the subject. Before the publication of the declaration the subject was discussed as if the armies of Russia and Japan were not on the soil of China and their warships were outside of Chinese waters. The public has been very cleverly reminded that China does not occupy the place of a neutral in strict international law. The time for China to have asserted the rights of a neutral was when Russia was about to concentrate her soldiers in Manchuria and Japan was preparing to send her soldiers there to attack them.

But that opportunity was lost and it is rather late for China to plead neutrality when the belligerents have been fighting on her soil for several months. Recognising that China was unprepared to protect the neutrality of her territory foreign Powers intervened with their good offices and obtained the promise of Japan and Russia to narrow the zone of war as much as possible. But such a promise cannot prevent Japan entering a port or city of China when her enemy escapes to either to avoid capture. The belligerent that so escapes enlarges the zone of war, and Japan has as much right to follow her defeated enemy in the port of Shanghai as to follow him in the city of Mukden. The port and city are both within the limits of China's territory and the war is being carried on within those limits. It is understood that when this subject was before the Consular Body that the Consuls of several of the principal Western nations received positive instructions not to interfere between Russia and Japan or China. Those nations admitted the legality of Japan's contention as declared by her, and again extended only their good offices in the interest of a peaceful settlement. Japan has certainly shown great patience, and her respect for the conditions prevailing at Shanghai is a high tribute to her chivalry and humanity. But Japan was rightfully prepared to enforce her rights had it been necessary. At least the Consular representatives of the principal Powers were instructed to attend to their regular Consular business and not to undertake to display any diplomatic legerdemain.

I am, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER.

26th August.

A CHINESE POSTAL INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I ask a few lines to show another vagary of the Imperial Chinese Post. As my letter, addressed to the Head Postmaster, Shanghai (with names omitted as not entering into the principle), explains the situation I copy it and also the answer I received:—

The Postmaster, Imperial Chinese Post Office, Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—A few weeks ago there arrived by British Post, and was delivered at my house in the usual way a letter, addressed to Mrs. —, care of —. As that lady is in Tientsin I ran my pen through my name and Shanghai, putting instead her address, put a one-cent stamp on it, being under weight, and posted it. She has written saying that on delivery, it was assessed to pay eleven cents. On having correspondence with your office there she says: "He said China did not acknowledge the penny postage"; I pointed out to him "it had been delivered in Shanghai by the British Post Office," but he said it made no difference as it had come by the I. C. P. It is not the few cents that I wish to speak of, but the absurdity of the idea that because the letter had not been enclosed in an envelope and so sent, for that is what it amounts to, an extra charge should be made. Hoping you will look into the matter and rectify his ideas.

Yours faithfully,

ANSWER.

"In reply to your letter of the 18th August, I beg to inform you that the tax collected on the cover in question appears correct."

B/o Postmaster.

Now, Sir, I think to any ordinary mind instead of appearing correct it appears very much the other way. The Post Office undertakes to convey a letter from Shanghai to Tientsin under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for 1 cent; it does not matter what else is on the outside so long as the address is there distinctly. There was no question of weight because I have the duplicate, which put in another envelope does not weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The letter was absolutely in my possession; how it got to me can or ought not to have anything to do with its going from me, so I think it positively dishonest to enforce not merely eleven but even $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more; why not eleven dollars quite as justly?

After seeing what your Hupoh correspondent speaks of in to-day's paper this may seem but a small matter, only in my case the letter was absolutely sent by me from here, not passed from one post office to another. Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

INJUSTICE

30th August.

THE JAPANESE RED CROSS CONCERT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I beg to inform you on behalf of the Japanese Volunteers' Club, that we have just received from the Red Cross Society of Japan the receipt for one thousand two hundred and fifty Mexican dollars and thirty-six cents being the amount of net proceeds gathered at our concert which we forwarded some time ago to the above Society. We have also been favoured with a set of wooden cups (three in number) which is a Japanese mark of high esteem and honour, and would be obliged by the insertion of the enclosed copy of the receipt in your valuable paper.

I am, etc.,

Sergt. T. TSUKAMOTO,

Hon. Secretary,

To the Japanese Volunteers' Club.

31st August.

(Enclosure.)

August, 1904.

H. CHIBA, Esq.,

The President of the

Japanese Volunteers' Club.

SIR,—Allow me to convey to you on behalf of the Red Cross Society of Japan, our sincere thanks for your substantial subscription of one thousand two hundred and fifty Mexican dollars and thirty-six cents, being the net proceeds gathered at the concert given by your Club in Shanghai, which was sent to us in order to augment the funds of our Society upon which the present war is making constant demand. Kindly give our best thanks to the members of your Club as well as to all other persons who in one way or the other contributed to the success of the concert.

We have the pleasure to send you one set of wooden cups (three in number) together with this letter of thanks in token of our gratitude towards the generous contribution your Club made to us.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HIRAYAMA,

Chief of First Division in the Japanese
Red Cross Society.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

28th August

(1) Decree cashiering some and removing from office others amongst a number of Kiangsi officials denounced by Hsia Shih, Governor of said province.

(2) Decree, in response to memorial of Sung Fan, Viceroy of the Shenkan provinces, reporting the overflow of the banks of the Yellow river near Lan-chou, the provincial capital of Kansu, caused by incessant rains. A large area of country is inundated through which over twenty villages have been destroyed and the inhabitants reduced to starvation. The Memorialist is authorised to use any reserve funds in the provincial treasury ready to hand for the succour of the sufferers.

29th August.

(1) The Shantung Expectant Taotai Chu Chung-hsiang, who had an audience this morning, is commanded to return to Shantung province for duty, and his name is to be recorded as usual in the Grand Council books for official preferment.

(2) With reference to the memorial of the Board of Revenue asking what to do in the case of an order from the Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department that the Kiukiang Customs Taotai shall be instructed to send up a special lot of porcelain utensils (made at the famous Kintoh potteries) for the Empress Dowager's birthday celebration, next November, her Majesty states that as she has already decreed that there shall be no celebrations on that occasion there is therefore no necessity for said porcelain or other utensils.

30th August.

(1) The Hunan expectant Taotai, of the 4th class, Yu Ming-yi, who was received in audience to-day, is commanded to return to Hunan in said capacity, and his name is to be recorded in the Grand Council books for early preferment.

(2) On the evening of the 14th day of the 8th Moon (23rd of September), on the occasion of the sacrifices to the Moon, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor will offer worship in person before the sacrificial altar.

Note:—In England this moon corresponds to the "Harvest" Moon—Translator.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

26th August.

The Askold and Grosvoil to be Disarmed.

Late on Wednesday night the Shanghai Taotai received a telegram from the Waiwupu to the effect that the Russian Minister, Mr. Lessar, had received telegraphic instructions from St. Petersburg relating to the case of the Askold and Grosvoil. Mr. Lessar, continued the telegram, had been ordered to instruct the Russian Consul-General in Shanghai to haul down the Russian flag from the cruiser Askold and destroyer Grosvoil promptly at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant (yesterday), after which the Chinese authorities were to be permitted to proceed with the work of disarming the two vessels in question.

We may here also state, en passant, that when the Russian Minister's demand on Monday on the Waiwupu for a further extension of time of four days to complete the repairs on the Askold was communicated to Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister in Peking, that gentleman promptly refused to consider it for a single moment, at the same time taking the mandarins severely to task for the vacillation and inability to stand firmly on their neutral rights.

The Sudden Change

of front by the Russians in unexpectedly consenting to haul down the colours of the Askold and Grosvoil (the general opinion being that the affair would drag on longer, though it would end, in this way eventually) and allow them to be disarmed by the Chinese officials here, is said in mandarin circles to have been mainly due to the action of the British authorities in ordering the Dock people to stop work on the vessels in compliance with the request of the Chinese Government. There does not, however appear to be much foundation for this surmise.

The Grand Secretary and Councillor

Wang Wen-shao, whose greatest physical failing is deafness on account of age—he is nearly eighty years' old—according to a Peking correspondent, handed in a memorial on the 20th inst. praying for permission to resign on the ground of old age, and it is expected that the Empress Dowager will grant the prayer. His Excellency is a native of Chékang (Hangchow) and he is also Comptroller-General of the affairs of the Waiwupu.

H. E. Tieh Liang,

Vice-President of the Board of War, Deputy Imperial High Commissioner of the Army Reorganisation Department and Special High Commissioner to investigate the military and naval forces of the central provinces, is expected to arrive here from Tientsin the day after to-morrow, by the China Merchants' steamer Anping. According to local mandarin reports, his Excellency has also received the Imperial instructions to inspect the accounts and monies deposited in the vaults of the treasurers of the various provinces he may visit, to find out how much there is in reserve and available for the use of Army Reorganisation. Furthermore, his Excellency will also enquire into general trade conditions, and mines and railways in this part of the country. In consequence of this there is quite a considerable stir amongst the mandarins, and monies lent out at interest without proper authority are being hurriedly recalled by the officials concerned, in order to have everything ready for the searching inspection of the Ch'ing-ch'ai, or Imperial High Commissioner.

The Louza Murder Case.

A Soochow dispatch reports that H.E. Tuan Fang, Governor of this province, has instructed the Shanghai Taotai to request the British Consul-General to assist the Chinese authorities in getting the men now being tried before the Mixed Court on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Indian watchman to be handed over to the Shanghai City Magistrate for trial, after the settlement of the first-named case.

A New "Geography of China."

We have received the second volume of Mr. Wang Hang-t'ang's excellent *Geography of China*, the first volume of which was duly noted in these columns a few weeks ago. The present volume has a preface in English by the Rev. S.

I. Woodbridge, and begins with the ninth chapter (the first volume taking up eight chapters). It maintains the excellence of its predecessor and contains the most recent information on the subject treated procurable by the Author. These two volumes of Mr. Wang's *Geography of China* deserve to have conspicuous places on the book shelves of every student of China and its people, and as Mr. Woodbridge remarks in his preface, "any Mission would do well to put it in its course of studies for missionaries"—a high tribute indeed to the painstaking Author of the work. It is printed by the American Presbyterian Mission Press here, and the two volumes cost only sixty cents each, or a dollar and twenty cents for the two.

New Text Books.

We have also received from the publishers, the Commercial Press, the second volume of the Chinese Primer, which belongs to the Commercial Press's New Primary School Text-books series. Like its predecessor, the first volume, this book is printed in large characters and profusely illustrated with woodcuts on the subjects treated, thereby making the lessons easily understood and plain to the childish mind of the scholars for whom the primers are intended. These primers are much superior to any other Chinese primers, "on the new basis," that we have so far yet seen, and as they get to become known in process of time to parents and teachers they will probably take the place of all other text-books of that nature. These Commercial Press Primer Series must be seen and read to be appreciated. The *Thousand Character Classic*; *Three Letter Classic*, and their like will then, as a natural sequence, be seen no more on the desks of the Primary schools of this country. We have also received from the same publishers, Volumes I and II of *The Methods of Teaching Chinese, National Readers*, which explain themselves, and are intended as helps to teachers who use the text-books published by the Commercial Press.

27th August.

Another City Raided.

A Canton dispatch states that on the 4th inst., as a large band of Kuangsi insurgents were passing the city of Ts'ien-chianghsien on their way southwards from Ch'ingyuanfu, en route to Sz'nfu, the officials of Ts'ien-chianghsien were so completely taken by surprise that they had no time even to shut the city gates. The consequence was that the insurgents poured into the city without restriction, and there being no resistance no blood was shed, the insurgents contenting themselves with only taking possession of whatever caught their fancy and then leaving the place to continue their journey to Sz'nfu, in the neighbouring hills of which prefecture they have their fastnesses and lairs. The Government troops made no pursuit, although there were said to be nearly 3,000 of them within ten miles of the scene of the insurgent depredations.

Something about the Soochow Silk Filature.

It is stated from Peking that owing to certain disputes between some Italians and the Chinese in charge of the Soochow Silk Filature—which was started about six years ago in that city, when Reform was the "fashion"—the Italian Legation in Peking is sending one of its members down here to try to settle matters.

Brazening it Out.

A correspondent writing from Canton about the trial in that city, a few days ago, of the extradited ex-chihhsien Pei Chin-fu, who it will be remembered broke from prison in the Nanhai (Nan-hoi) Magistrate's yamen a few months ago, while awaiting trial before Viceroy Ts'ên Ch'un-hsien, has the following, which shows to what flights of imagination an unscrupulous mandarin can attain in order to make his guilt as light as possible in the eyes of his examiners. When asked by the Provincial Judge of Kuangtung, Ch'êng Yi-lo, who presided at the Tribunal, with the Canton prefect and Nanhai magistrate on either side of him, why he (Pei Chin-fu) broke from gaol and fled to Macao, the ex-chihhsien started a flow of rhetoric which made his judges start aghast, so brazen—there is no other word—was the defence, the most wonderful of which was that owing to the command of the high authorities that he (Pei Chin-fu) should refund all the monies pocketed by him during his several years' tenure of the lucrative magistracies of Nanhai and other hsien, he found himself in great difficulties on account of the greatness of the sums demanded. Knowing therefore that he would not be allowed to leave his confinement on any pretext he had been compelled to take matters into his own hands and go to Macao without notifying his gaolers, as he had wealthy friends in that place from whom he had some expectation of borrowing enough money to pay to the high authorities what was demanded from him. That indeed, was the reason of his going to Macao; the idea of flight and evading the law being the last thing in his mind. To his unbounded surprise, however, no sooner had he got to Macao and was engaged in procuring the needed funds than he was arrested and put under restraint by the Portuguese officials of that port. The case was at once remanded by the Provincial Judge for that day, probably in order to recover himself from the astounding nature of the cashiered ex-chihhsien's evidence.

Famine in Chihli Province

As may be remembered by readers of the Imperial decrees translated by us and published in these columns, there have been lately several large breaches made by freshets in the embankments of the Yungting river in Chihli province, resulting in the inundation of a large tract of country and the destruction of the crops upon which the inhabitants of that region mainly depend. The consequence is that famine stares the people inhabiting both banks of the Yungting river in the face this winter, and like the good statesman he is, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is taking time by the forelock by already sending appeals to his brother Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces asking them to assist him in procuring funds to provide relief for the famine sufferers this winter. It is estimated that from this province of Kiangsu at least Tls. 100,000 will be raised from official as well as mercantile sources.

29th August.

The New Legation at Lisbon.

A Peking dispatch states that the Wai-wupu has decided to establish a Legation in Lisbon and that the first Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Paris is to go to Lisbon as Chargé d'Affaires. The Chinese Minister to the French Republic, H.E. Sun Pao-ch'i, it is further stated, will be soon also appointed Chinese Minister to the Portuguese Court.

Youthful Members of the Imperial House.

further writes our correspondent, are also soon to be sent abroad to study, and after having arrived at a certain point of their education, certain Foreign Governments will be asked to receive the most fitted amongst these young Manchus of the Blood Imperial either as Naval or Military cadets, none to return to China until he has succeeded in learning his profession.

An Enlightened and Progressive Official.

We learn from Nanking that H. E. Huang Chien-kuan, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning, or the Northern half of Kiangsu province, has ordered from the United States a complete plant for the purpose of digging Artesian wells inside the city of Nanking to provide pure drinking water for the inhabitants who suffer every year from sickness and epidemics through lack of pure, fresh drinking water and being compelled to make use of water in stagnant ponds and from narrow, filthy canals within the city walls. Previous to his Excellency Huang's taking over the seals of the Kiangning or Nanking Treasurership, officials ignorant of the true state of affairs advocated waterworks without taking into account the difficult of providing the millions of taels needed for such a large and important work. It was natural therefore that this and other equally extravagant and fallacious—under the circumstance—schemes fell through of their own accord. With the present Provincial Treasurer's arrival in Nanking, however, his Excellency made use of his knowledge of things foreign and the long experience he had had of Western affairs while in Tientsin, and at once took up the all-important question of sanitation and the provision of pure drinking water for the people of Nanking. Economy being of the first importance owing to the lack of money in this province, his Excellency decided that what Nanking needed was artesian wells and having made it also apparent to Viceroy Wei Kuang-ta'o it was decided to purchase a complete set of machinery from America to bore the necessary wells, and this plant we now hear is well on its way from the States. After inaugurating this reform, his Excellency will start further innovations for the benefit of the people under his care. His Excellency Huang Chien-kuan is well-known to the foreign community of Tientsin, where he was an official in various capacities, from Manager of the China Merchants' there to Tientsin Customs Taotai, (1881 to 1900) and it is not an exaggeration to state that while in that Northern Port he was one of the most popular and enlightened mandarins there. The Supreme Government in Peking also know his Excellency's worth and it is quite probable that we will see him Governor of a province in a short time from now.

Mounted Bandits Again

It is reported from North Chinchou, Jehu Territory, that a body of mounted bandits waylaid a party of four Chinese traders at a place near Hunglohsien, belonging to North Chinchou prefecture, and carried off not only a large sum of money in their possession, but also the traders themselves who are being held for ransom. It is also stated that these Chinese were on their way to purchase ponies for the Japanese and that the Jehu authorities have already begun to negotiate with the

bandits for the return of their prisoners. A propos, the Japanese Minister at Peking has also reported the matter to the Waiwupu, but stating that four Japanese merchants had been captured by the bandits and with them a large quantity of valuable merchandise. Accompanying the report of the outrage was a demand that the perpetrators shall be arrested and severely punished. The Manchu officials of North Chinchou, however, declare that the men plundered and taken away for ransom were Chinese and not Japanese, although acknowledging that they were engaged in work for Japanese.

The Disarming of the Russian Warships.

The Viceroy of Nanking has ordered the Chinese cruiser Chingtsing to take over the armaments of the Askold and Grosvoï to-day, after which the arms and ammunition are to be taken to the Kiangnan Arsenal and deposited there during the duration of the war.

More Brigandage.

A gang of desperadoes under a man named Liao Têh-yü, made a raid on Friday night on a wealthy grain dealer, at North Sinza, but while engaged in plundering the place a servant of the grain dealer gave the alarm by beating a gong. A post of militiamen in the vicinity at once responded and in the fight which ensued between the militiamen assisted by the country people in the neighbourhood, and the bandits seven of the latter were captured, including the leader Liao Têh-yü himself, one of the gang being seriously wounded in the head. They were taken to the native city on Saturday and when entering the Shanghai magistrate's yamen, the one wounded in the head suddenly died. It is probable that the remaining six having been caught red-handed will be decapitated here as soon as Governor Tuan Fang has been communicated with by the Shanghai Taotai.

30th August.

Collecting Grain.

Dispatches from North Chinchou, Jehu Territory, report the presence of large bodies of mounted bandits North of Mukden and South-west of Tiehling. The hands of these bandits are against every man and every man's hand is against them. In consequence of this the region between Mukden and Tiehling is being swept clear by the bandits while they do not hesitate to attack or ambush any body of Cossacks patrolling that vicinity. In Tiehling there are said to be only 3,000 Russian holding the place, over a tenth of whom are lying sick in the hospitals there. Moreover there are nearly a thousand Russian non-combatants, women and children who have taken refuge in Tiehling. It is further reported that the Russians at Ch'ang-tu, a prefectural city not far from Tiehling, are purchasing and laying up large stores of grain and fodder and that the Russian garrison protecting this important post numbers only 500 men.

The Coming of the High Commissioner.

H.E. Tieh Liang, who arrived yesterday reminds us of the coming of the notorious Kang Yi in 1899, the forerunner of the Boxer War of 1900. Like Kang Yi, the object of the present High Commissioner, who is also a Manchu, is to "raise funds for a Grand Army" and like all Manchus he may be expected to squeeze the Mandarin lemon of the rich Central provinces as dry as possible by hook and by crook, as the saying goes. This is what Kang Yi as Lord High Extortioner of the Masterful Lady in Peking, did in 1899, when he came down south to "raise funds."

A great many Chinese officials of all ranks in this province are fearful that this second special High Commissioner is coming to do likewise. The funds raised in 1899 went a great part towards paying the "Boxer heroes" to exterminate the "Ocean barbarians" or drive them into the sea in 1900. There is a further similarity, remark intelligent Chinese. When Kang Yi came from the North he gave "strict injunctions"—publicly—that he and the members of his suite would pay for everything they took or ate, and forbade the authorities of each place he visited, during his progress of scraping together funds, to furnish him with entertainment for man or beast. The coming Special High Commissioner, has issued similar injunctions to the local mandarins. Hence comes the question Chinese are naturally asking one another "Is this to be the precursor of a Second Boxer cataclysm? It is however, to be hoped that these prognostications will turn out untrue and that the lesson dealt by the Allies in 1900 in the North will not be forgotten so quickly by the reactionaries and Conservatives in Peking. Some Chinese officials here, who have been in the Capital since last year seem to see many similarities between Kang Yi and the present Commissioner and have hinted as much to their friends. It is, however, too premature to write with any decision on the matter. One can only hope for the future prosperity of the Imperial House and this Empire.

"The 'Saviour' of the Imperial House."

Yung Ching, Grand Councillor, President of the Board of Civil Appointments and Manchu Chancellor of the Peking University, has in his own estimation and the opinion of superstitions believers Fengshui in Peking, recently saved the Imperial family from calamity and destruction. In other words, his Excellency was the other day, while visiting the Peking University, suddenly struck with the dangerous elevation and position" of the principal lecture rooms building, a three-storeyed house built in the foreign style, "in that it faced the Imperial Palaces thereby dominating by its occult influences the inmates thereof, from their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and Empress down to the lowliest scullion attached to the staff of the Royal Kitchens." Such being the case this Wise Grand Councillor ordered that the offending building should be forthwith pulled down "in order that the propitious influences enveloping the sacred domiciles shall not be dominated by the foreign influences typified by the lecture rooms building." The consequence has been that (Tls. 50,000) has been laid aside for the destruction of the foreign-styled building and the construction of more Chinese-like and modestly elevated houses to take its place. "Thus has Yung Ch'ing saved the Imperial House from destruction," say the friends of that wise and learned official, and doubtless he will be suitably rewarded by a grateful Mistress. Yet this Chancellor declares that there is no money to send promising young undergraduate members of the University abroad to study, nor money to purchase necessary text books and all that relate to the equipment of a complete chemical laboratory and other things urgently needed by that Institution.

The Arrival of Tieh Liang.

H. E. Tieh Liang, Vice President of the Board of War and of the Army Reorganisation Department, and Special High Commissioner of Investigation, arrived here by the China Merchants' steamer Anping yesterday morning from Tientsin: His Excellency was met at the Kinleeyuan Wharf by all the local civil and military mandarins after which he was conveyed to Ambassadors' Hall, in the rear of the

temple of the Queen of Heaven, North Houan Road, where he will reside during his stay in Shanghai.

31st August.

A Complaint Against the Japanese.

The "Sinwénpao" has the following among other items which it claims to have received from a correspondent at Chefoo: "The Japanese are now-a-days taking to themselves the monopoly of trade in Manchuria, in consequence of which there is much dissatisfaction amongst the Chinese there."

The Investment of Port Arthur.

Refugees from Port Arthur arrived at Chefoo the other day report that the Japanese investing army there has been lately receiving large reinforcements in men and guns. Also that there are scarcely any non-combatants now within the inside line of the Russian defences, a large portion having escaped from the place whilst a still larger portion have left their bones beneath the ruins caused by the terrible shells of the investing army and fleet. Indeed these refugees affirm that early last week the Japanese made a continuous bombardment of four days, during which time not only did the forts and inner defences of the place suffer severely but the business portions of the town and the quarters were almost razed to the ground. The refugees vividly declared that the Japanese shells simply "rained" upon the town and defences almost without a moment's respite, so that people could barely poke their heads from out of their underground covers before shells would be bursting above their heads or before their very faces. So fierce and incessant was this bombardment that the refugees declare, on the authority of Russian officers whom they knew, that if this rain of shells had but continued for another twelve hours or so the garrison would have fled and either abandoned the town or surrendered themselves, so awful was the moral effect caused by the terrible shells. Further, that the Japanese are ever cautious about entering the town on account of a fear of Russian mines planted in the vicinity, "when as a matter of fact there are scarcely any."

The Special High Commissioner.

H.E. Tieh Liang, it seems, has been ordered to go to Foochow first to inspect the arsenal and dockyard in that city and at Pagoda Anchorage, and also, it is stated, to make enquiries into certain charges made to the Throne by the Viceroy of Min-Ché, H.E. Li Hsing-jui, against H.E. Ch'ung Shan, the Tarar General of Foochow and vice versa, and, if possible, act as peace-maker between these two high officials. Indeed so acute was the crisis that the Viceroy has asked leave to resign. The High Commissioner was expected to leave for Foochow this morning by the China Merchants' steamer Hsinchi.

The Disarming Process.

The first portion of the armament of the Russian destroyer Grosvoï was taken to the Kiangnan Arsenal on Monday, loaded in a large cargo-boat, and towed to the Arsenal by a steam launch, for safe keeping.

For Inland Defence.

The high authorities of Nanking and Soochow have decided to build a modern fort at Peishat'an, or "White Sand Beach," situated between the districts of Ch'ang-shu and Chao-wên, not far from the city of Wusieh in this province. The plans of the proposed fort are being prepared at the Kiangnan Arsenal, which will also furnish the big guns for it.

1st September.

Notes from Liaohsi.

Owing to the recent reverses of the Russians and the possibility of a portion of them seeking refuge in Chinese neutral territory, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is preparing for emergencies of this kind by reinforcing the troops stationed on the West side of the Liao river (Liaohsi) and strengthening the garrison of North Chinchou. It being also evident to the Chinese authorities that Shanhaikuan must be strongly garrisoned to enforce any question of attempted violation of Chinese neutrality, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has ordered five more infantry battalions of his modern-drilled troops to that important place. In addition to the above his Excellency is also sending a battery of field artillery and two squadrons of cavalry there.

A Curious Report.

A Tientsin dispatch mentions a curious report which awaits confirmation. This is that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has received a dispatch from the telegraph official in charge of the station at Lanchou, a city this side of Shanhaikuan, to the southwest, and a short distance north of the Kaiping Colliery, to the effect that a German is in the vicinity erecting telegraph poles, but for whom and for whose use the German in question, remarked the Chinese telegraph official, would not say. The latter therefore asks the Viceroy's instructions what to do in the matter. It is further stated that Viceroy Yuan is sending an officer to Lanchou to investigate. The Shanhaikuan railway passes through Lanchou, where also are repair works, etc., for the railway, making the city an important strategical post, although only a small force of the Viceroy's troops is stationed there.

The Viceroy of the Min-Che Provinces.

H. E. Li Hsing-jui, Viceroy of the provinces of Fukien and Chékiang, who has asked for leave to resign his post on account of disagreement with his colleague the Tartar-General of Foochow, has according to a dispatch from that city been given two months' sick leave. This asking for sick leave is the usual procedure among the mandarins when they are dissatisfied or desire to retire into private life, and if determined to adhere to their original plan of retiring from office, they keep asking for extension of sick leave as soon as each term expires. We may remark that Viceroy Li Hsing-jui is a little over seventy years old, but with his faculties unimpaired. H. E. Tieh Liang, the special High Commissioner, who was expected to leave yesterday morning by the Hsinchi to adjust matters (amongst other things) between the Viceroy and the Tartar General, has postponed his departure, on account of the granting of the sick leave, which naturally has made the crisis in Foochow less acute than it was threatening to be.

The Disarming Process.

of the Russian warships in harbour is going on apace, and Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General, drove over to the Kiangnan Arsenal yesterday afternoon to inspect the godowns where the first and second lots of Russian guns and small arms, etc., have been stowed for safe keeping. Wei Taotai, the Director of the Arsenal, met Mr. Odagiri on his arrival and accompanied him to the godowns.

H. E. Tieh Liang,

having postponed his trip to Foochow drove over early yesterday morning to the Kiangnan Arsenal, accompanied by

several of his suite, to inspect the place, according to his original programme. His Excellency was met at the gates by the Shanghai Taotai and Director Wei and other territorial local mandarins, and after partaking of the usual cup of tea in the Director's reception room, the party walked over and inspected the small arms armoury, the rolling foundry, the carpenters' department, and the newly established Industrial School. His Excellency then left and is expected to return to inspect the other departments to-day.

WAR NOTES AND NEWS.

27th August.

Although the Askold and Groszovoi have gone out of commission, the work of disarmament will not commence until Monday next. In the interval of inaction a small crop of rumours has sprung up, one of which, emanating from St. Petersburg, is that the disarmament will not take place until Japan has given assurances that she will not follow at Shanghai the policy that she adopted at Chefoo in the Reschitjelnij affair. As we stated yesterday the determination to disarm and lie up was come to without Japan's acquiescence, but there is no reason to apprehend any difficulty on that score. Japan can afford to wait till the end of the war. In the meantime, and until the disarmament does take place, she is keeping her three cruisers within twenty miles of Gutzlaff. Communication with Shanghai and the Consulate here is kept up by the destroyer Inazuma, which came in again last evening at dusk and was to leave during the night.

A visit to the Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday revealed the fact that the inner portions of the two funnels for the Askold are now completed and in position on deck. The outer covers will be on in two days. The funnels were hauled on board and placed in position by temporary shears which had been erected on board. The Askold will, if the Japanese authorities give their consent, remain in dock until the middle of next month. The Admiral was to be seen watching operations from the windows of his room for the greater part of the afternoon. The priest has exchanged his somewhat sombre robes for others of lighter colours, and his black hat has given way to a white one, rumour has it because the black one has been stolen. The reverend gentleman seems a great favourite with the men, and it is said that he showed great courage when the ship was under fire. The repairs to the hull of the vessel are now complete with the exception of the two after casemates on the port side. The men are having a slack time, and indulge in bathing and loafing round the Dock premises. As yet no one is allowed on board without a pass from the Russian Consul. The Dock authorities will have sufficient work to keep them employed for two months in overhauling the machinery and attending to other repairs in the interior of the vessel. Nearly every seafaring man who has seen the boat has been much struck with the enormous amount of unnecessary gear for a vessel in war time, which the Askold has on board. Few British ships have their decks cumbered with so much gear in time of peace, and a great deal of what they have would be left ashore if the

ships were going into action. The repairs to the cutters and the steam pinnace are also proceeding apace.

29th August.

The Japanese papers to hand by the mail contain further particulars of the engagement between Admiral Kamimura's squadron and the three Russian cruisers from Vladivostok. The latter were expected to be on their way to join the Port Arthur fleet and the Japanese Admiral laid his plans accordingly, preparing to intercept them near Okinoshima. Another of the mists, which have been so serviceable to the Russians in the past, descended, but the search was continued and at 4.25 a.m. on the morning of the 14th, about twenty miles from Ulsan, the Izumo signalled "enemy's ships in sight." The Russians were taken by surprise and the Japanese had closed in on them before the opening shot woke them up to the fact that it was too late to escape. They then replied with a heavy fight. The distance between the squadrons was not great. We continue an account from the "Kobe Chronicle":

"Soon the Rurik was seen to lose her masts, while the engine-room and spar-deck were riddled with shells, but in spite of this she fought with great gallantry. By about eight o'clock the battle reached its climax. At this time the cruiser Takachiho appeared, teaming at full speed, and on entering the zone of fire directed her attention to the Rurik. The Russians then discharged a torpedo against one of the Japanese ships, but it missed its mark. The battle raged until about eight o'clock, by which time the engines and steering gear of the Rurik were badly damaged, and the vessel was disabled. The Russia and Gromoboi made desperate attempts to rescue the Rurik, and cover her from attack, but without success. In this movement, the Russia and Gromoboi made three evolutions. By this time the distance between the two squadrons was only about 4,000 metres. The Japanese vessels had concentrated their fire on the Russia and Gromoboi, both of which fought with courage and determination. By ten o'clock it was seen that most of the turrets of the Russia were smashed, and the masts and funnels broken, while, to make matters worse, fire broke out on board, severely, her bulwarks and deck being badly shattered. Thereupon the two ships, being no longer able to protect the Rurik, began to retire. The Japanese ships started in pursuit, leaving the Takachiho to continue engaging the Rurik. By this time the latter vessel had lost much of her fighting power, and the fore part of the ship began to heel forward. The Takachiho gradually closed on the Russian vessel and continued a heavy fire for about half-an-hour, when the Rurik began to sink."

The same paper gives the casualties of Admiral Kamimura's squadron as follows:

Iwate:—Killed, 2 officers, a first-class boatswain, and 36 men. Wounded, 4 officers, a first-class boatswain, and 31 men.

Izumo:—Killed, 3 men. Wounded, 4 men.

Naniwa:—Killed, 2 men. Wounded, 2 men.

Takachiho:—Killed, 2 officers and men

Azuma:—Wounded, 7 men and one mess-boy.

Tokiwa:—Wounded, 12 men and one mess-boy.

In his address to the members of the Journalists' Club at Sasebo Admiral Kamimura paid a generous tribute to the fighting qualities of his enemies, and admitted that they were at the great disadvantage of fighting with the sun in their eyes. He said: "The Rurik, the slowest of the three Russian ships, was in the rear of the line, and we soon surrounded her. The other two ships, unwilling to abandon

the Rurik, made repeated attempts at rescue, and in so doing ran considerable risk, proving good targets for our guns. This gallant action on the part of the Russians, and the determined manner in which they fought, deserve high praise. An admirable trait of the Russians is the great value they place on life, as is usual with Europeans. For instance, after the disaster to the Rurik even those who had lost their hands or legs attempted to save their lives by securing their bodies to pieces of wood. We were greatly impressed at the zealous attention directed to the preservation of life. We managed to save many Russians, and even rescued a number of tame birds, which may be sent to a menagerie. Now the Japanese, if placed in a position similar to that of the Russians, would have committed suicide. The Rurik kept on firing until the last moment, and the officers and men discharged their duties to the utmost, until at last, when all hope was at an end, they suffered themselves to be taken prisoner in order to save their lives. Now these men are perfectly confident that they fully discharged their duties as became naval men. I feel deep sympathy for them all, and I also consider that they discharged their duties to the fullest extent, and that their conduct is fully to be commended. We inquired of the officers taken prisoners as to the position of affairs in Russia, and they proudly answered that Russian officers ought not to speak of such matters, and refused to reply. These men are fully worthy of their position as officers."

Saseho dispatches, says the "Japan Times" state that the explosive power of Russian shells is very weak. During the naval engagement in the Sea of Japan, a Russian shell exploded on the deck of a Japanese warship. The consequent concussion knocked down one of the ship's cooks, who happened to be at the scene of the explosion. He was not, however, wounded by the shell, but by striking his head against the deck. A boy, who was carrying a cup of water to an officer, was also blown off his feet, but was not wounded, with the exception that one of his fingers was bruised by a fragment of the cup. Many Russian shells did not even explode, and an examination conducted after the battle showed that the fuse of the Russian shells was an old style one and practically worthless. On the contrary, the Russian prisoners taken from the Rurik express their astonishment at the power of the Japanese explosive and state that nothing can survive an explosion of a Japanese shell.

1st September.

Yesterday's report about the Askold was that the repairs had been finished or had stopped. Inquiry proved, however, that they are still proceeding. The date of leaving dock has not yet been fixed. In connection we may quote the "Japan Daily Mail" which contains a vigorous article on "The Shanghai Question," in which occurs the passage: "What is certain is that if Russian ships attempt hereafter to take refuge in any Chinese port, they will be at once followed and captured by the Japanese. Russia has demonstrated not only that she snaps her fingers in the face of China's neutrality, but also that China has neither will nor competence to enforce her neutrality. In fact, Russia has extended the arena of the war to all Chinese ports."

One important result of the occupation of Liaoyang, if it is accomplished by the Japanese, will be that the trade of Newchwang will revive. Although the Russians are no longer in possession of the port, they still hold the upper reaches of the river, and by building bridges, sinking boats, and in other ways, they have completely stopped the junk traffic in cereals down to the port. There are said to be largestocks of beans at Tiehling, and ample

supplies will be forthcoming as soon as the Russians are dispossessed from Liaoyang and the river made free again.

The following notes are from the "London and China Express":—

A St. Petersburg telegram states that M. Passova, a distinguished international lawyer, who has been called to the English Bar, has been retained to conduct the appeal of the owners of the Belfast steamer Allanton and of the cargo, seized on 16th June, against the decision of the Russian Prize Court at Vladivostok. (A later report is that this lawyer declined to prosecute the appeal, and another has taken it up.) The appeal will be heard before the Council of the Russian Admiralty, with two Senators belonging to the Russian Court of Cassation. An official of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the legal adviser to the Ministry of Marine will conduct the Russian case. The British Embassy is in communication with the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs regarding the seizure of the Allanton, but in any case no formal protest will be made, nor any demand for compensation presented, pending the result of the appeal. Mr. Balfour has consented to receive a deputation from the Parliamentary Shipping Committee to protest against the confiscation of the steamship Allanton and her cargo by the Russians. According to the "Mail's" St. Petersburg correspondent, the protest against the seizure of the steamer Allanton is likely to meet with scant consideration, since among the ship's papers was found a written undertaking from the Japanese Government to pay the full value of the ship to the possessor of the vessel in case it was seized by the Russian authorities.

An automobile sledge, invented by a Russian engineer, M. Konstantinoff, for use on Lake Baikal, has just been delivered to Prince Khilkoff, who has ordered it to be put to practical tests. This sledge, which is of a decidedly amphibious nature, is intended to travel equally well upon water, ice, or land; it is in the form of a ship mounted on four movable skates for use on ice; these "runners" can be replaced by three wheels for use on land, one wheel in front serving as guide. The motor power can be supplied by any form of motor which varies from three to twenty horse-power. The vehicle can carry a load weighing nearly eight tons, and the cost of its construction will vary from £320 to £2,125, according to the size of the sledge and the speed at which it has to travel.

DEATH OF "MAJOR" ASHLEY.

The death, which occurred on Saturday morning, of Mr. Charles James Ashley, at the age of 69, removes one of our oldest residents, and one who has been a prominent figure in Shanghai, and a most popular man; for over 45 years. He came to Shanghai originally in 1858 as sail-maker on the well-known American clipper ship N. B. Palmer, but he saw better opportunities of getting on here ashore than afloat, and left his ship. After various experiences, he joined General Ward's force, and continued to serve with the Ever-victorious Army, General Gordon appointing him his Commissary-Major, and he retained the latter half of the title when, after the fall of Nanking, he returned to private life, resuming his old trade of sail-making. At his home in Brooklyn, New York, he had been a yachtsman and had been accustomed to "run with the machine," and when the Fire Brigade was organised here, he was appointed Foreman of the first company enrolled, the

Mih-ho-loong Hook and Ladder Co., whose original truck, now in Hongkew, was built by Captain Roberts at the Old Dock. The Mih-ho-loongs still hold as a cherished relic the wooden statue of Major Ashley that was made to take out on the truck at Fire Parades. Later he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Brigade, a position which he filled with great success for nearly twenty years. He was one of the prominent yachtsmen here, his two yachts, the Vision and the Charm, being among the best in the fleet, and the model of the Vision with her China sail with the bamboos in it, and the cobweb arrangement of sheets, was taken home in the old P. & O. S. Deccan, and exhibited in the "Field" window in Fleet St. for a long time. He was a keen racing man, too, was Boomqui, owning several good ponies, and later he served for several meetings as second starter. He was an invaluable member of the Rowing Club, being one of the best coxswains the Club ever had, and his cheery voice urged many a crew to victory. He was a noted man up-country in the shooting season, for he was thorough in everything he did, straightforward as he could be, a genial companion and a good friend, well liked and respected by all who knew him, foreigners and Chinese. He seemed to be always in good spirits, and bore up well through the long illness that carried him off at last, to the great grief of a large circle.

A number of sorrowing friends met at the Old Cemetery Pah-sien-jao, on Sunday afternoon to pay their last respects to the late Mr. C. J. Ashley. The coffin, which had been brought up to the chapel the previous night, was hidden under beautiful wreaths. About forty firemen, representing every company in the brigade were present in uniform. The burial service was impressively read by the Rev. A. J. Walker and when the first portion was finished the coffin was carried to the grave-side by Messrs. A. McLeod, H. T. Wade, T. W. Kingsmill, W. R. Kahler, J. West, Brodie Clarke, and Marcus Wolff. The firemen followed immediately after the coffin most of them carrying wreaths. The remainder of the service was read by the grave-side all present standing with bared heads. Among those who attended the funeral were several members of the U. S. Consular staff here.

DEATH OF MR. A. C. WESTALL.

The number of residents of Shanghai who were contemporaries of Mr. Alfred Charles Westall is getting very small; but there are still a few to whom the news of his death on the 23rd of July last means a very heavy personal loss, and there are still a great many who knew him well and loved him as one of the kindest-hearted and most popular men who ever came to China. He came here considerably more than forty years ago to the firm of Smith, Kennedy & Co., in which his brother Robert, who retired from Foochow only last year, was one of the partners. "Daddy" Westall, as he was affectionately called, soon became one of the leading men here. He and the late Mr. E. W. Batt laid out the present ground of the Shanghai Cricket Club; he was an enthusiastic rowing man, a most valuable member of the A. D. C., a Shanghai Ranger, and afterwards a Mih-ho-loong; in fact, he was a keen sportsman all round. And he was a hard-working business man withal. His

wife, who was most popular here too, died some years ago, and he leaves a daughter and four sons who, we are glad to know, are well provided for. He was one of the men who made Shanghai what it is. He died in harness, being struck down in his office in London by apoplexy, and the only intelligible remark he made after he was taken home to die, was to ask after one of his sons, who had just undergone successfully an operation for appendicitis.

THE ARABIA AT SHANGHAI.

NEWS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

The German steamer Arabia, chartered by the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company, which was captured by the Vladivostock squadron on the 22nd ult., arrived at Woosung late on Sunday morning, came up to the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company's wharf in the lower reach on Monday morning, and was to leave again for Japan in the early hours of Tuesday. She came to Shanghai direct from Vladivostock and by courtesy of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. (the agents here) and Capt. Rogers, a representative of this paper was able to glean from those who came down on her something of her experiences and of the present condition of affairs in Vladivostock.

The Arabia, which is a 2,868-ton steamer, sailed from Portland on the 3rd of July with a cargo consigned to Yokohama and Hongkong. She had arrived within 140 miles of Yokohama when she fell in with the three Russian cruisers who were just then very active in the vicinity of Tokio Bay. Ordered to stop, she received a Russian lieutenant on board, and on the nature of her cargo being signalled to the Admiral on the Russia, a prize crew of five officers and forty-two men was sent on board her to conduct her to Vladivostock, while 14 of her Chinese crew were taken on board the cruisers. She touched at Korsakoff on Saghalien, and communication with Vladivostock having made it apparent that the coast was clear of Japanese vessels, she was taken across to the Russian port, arriving there on the 28th July. After three days, the captain, crew and passengers (white) were allowed to go ashore and they seem to have been well treated and suffered no hardship. The Prize Court sat on the 2nd inst., and its eventual award confiscated the 20,000 barrels of flour and seventy-one railway car-bodies on board as contraband. The rest of the cargo and the vessel itself were released.

While the Arabia was at Vladivostock the blue-funnel liner Calchas, captured on the 9th inst., was brought in, and it is instructive to learn that the flour and timber, which formed part of her cargo, were confiscated at once, without waiting for the decision of the Prize Court; that decision had not been formally rendered when the Arabia left Vladivostock. The Calchas also had 90 bags of mail for Japan. These were captured with her and have now been brought down to Shanghai by the Arabia, and will be taken on to Japan. Altogether during the time the Arabia was in dock five prizes were in Vladivostock harbour—the Allanton, the Calchas, a small Japanese schooner, and another small vessel. The captain and crew of the German steamer Thea, which was sunk about the same time as the Knight

Commander, were put on board the Arabia and have now been brought on to Shanghai by her. The Thea, it may be mentioned, was loaded with fish-manure and was sunk by seven shells, without any attempt at capture. She had eight days' coal supply on board and might therefore have been navigated to Vladivostock.

At the Russian port the war has not made many changes as yet. Two trains were running daily each way on the railway line; Viceroy Alexeieff was back there again; and the town full of officers and troops. The band concerts were going on as usual. Meat and flour were cheap enough, supplies being plentiful, but sugar is up to sixty kopeks a pound and cigars are scarcely purchasable.

Before the Arabia left, the Russia and Gromoboi came in from their last disastrous expedition, and although our informants did not get a close inspection of them, they saw enough to wonder that the cruisers ever reached Vladivostock at all. They were in a pitifully wrecked condition and it will be some weeks before they can be fit to go raiding again.

The voyage down to Shanghai was smooth and uneventful. No man-of-war was passed the whole way.

THE MAN IN THE CAGE.

"We want to go to the West Gate."

This to the richamen who in the usual way had started off without enquiring whither they were bound.

"All lite, me savey, ni k'ü k'an long." (Yes, I know, you want to go to see the man in the cage.)

And so on we went through sweltering crowds of Chinese, who cast inquisitive glances and seemed almost to understand whither we were going. But on arrival at the West Gate there was nothing to indicate that anything out of the common was going on—no signs of the man in the cage.

After further enquiries we were directed to the South Gate, where we arrived after a pleasant run through country lanes giving one a glimpse of Chinese rural life; but still no signs of the man in the cage. But after traversing several mal-odorous streets and alleys, a huge crowd immediately in front of us at the East Gate near the Chinese new bund, made us realise that we had at last found what we were seeking—the man in the cage!

"It was a fine sight," as one of our coolies remarked, "and not one seen every day either." Yes, there he was, without doubt, in his narrow prison—a wooden cage—from which he would never emerge alive. His head thrust through the narrow opening at the top of the cage, a strong determined-looking fellow with bleeding hands, which trembled as they clutched the sides of the cage; with chains on his feet, under which some one had inserted a number of bricks, otherwise the prisoner would have been under the necessity of either hanging by the neck or of standing on his toes. Who says that China is uncivilised after that? Besides the soldiers covered his head from the burning sun with an umbrella, or, stay, was the umbrella put there to balk the intentions of enterprising amateur photographers? And the crowds of people, in the streets, at the windows, on the balconies, how did they regard the spectacle? And the soldiers and yamen runners who kept guard over

the prisoner in his cage, on which was hanging a board setting forth the man's crime and his punishment? "He was a desperate fellow," said one of the soldiers; "he had stabbed a man almost to death, he was one of the worst men living." Even so, and yet,—and yet,—one cannot see a human being in such an ignominious position and dying such a lingering and painful death without a feeling of pity rising in one's breast. For the prisoner was to stay in the cage until he died from hunger, and thirst, and the heat of the sun combined. "From three to five days," said one of the soldiers, "they generally live, and this," as he ingenuously added, "is very convenient, for the cage is carried from gate to gate of the city to be exhibited as a warning to all evil doers." And this is the reason why our richamen were in doubt as to which gate they should take us. "How old are you?" we asked, to which the answer was given in a strong clear voice (this was only the second day of his incarceration in the cage), "I am only 28 years old. I was born in Shantung. I have done nothing to merit this punishment."

At this last remark the listening soldiers and people burst out laughing. It certainly was funny. "Ai yah," remarked one of the yamen runners, "he is the very worst man about," and the Sikh policemen, with their short batons, drove the pressing crowd back. And all this within five or ten minutes' walk of the Foreign Concession, where Englishmen and women and little children are living civilised lives.

Certainly he was a very bad fellow, in spite of his protestations of innocence. His name was Li Fu-seng, alias Hsiao Fu-seng. He is a well-known desperado who formerly gave a great deal of trouble to the people living at the west gate of the native city. A reward was, therefore, offered for his apprehension by the local mandarins. On hearing this Li fled to Soochow. While there, about a fortnight ago, he engaged in a fight with a Soochow desperado, whom he stabbed in several places but not fatally. The followers of the injured man thereupon fell upon Li in a body and overpowered him. They then took him to the Soochow magistrate for trial. As soon, however, as this news reached the ears of the Shanghai Taotai, he ordered that Li should be handed over to the Shanghai authorities. On his arrival here a number of charges were brought against him, and by order of the higher authorities he was sentenced to stand in a wooden cage until he died.

It is many years ago since the writer had a long conversation, in one of the interior cities of China, with another man in a cage. But he had been blinded by the infuriated women who surrounded him, for he had burnt down their homes. In their fury, as he was helpless in his cage, they had thrown boiling water over him until his eyesight was completely destroyed. And no one had put any bricks under his feet. And threatening looks were directed towards the "outlandish barbarian" who had spoken a few kind words to the prisoner. We are certainly more civilised here in Shanghai, for no boiling water has been thrown, and bricks have been placed under his feet, and, perhaps, some soft-hearted individual will bribe the soldiers to give him enough opium to give him the coup de grace. In all probability he will be no longer living when these lines are read. And with such thoughts chasing each other through our minds we left the man

in the cage and retraced our steps to civilisation—the Foreign Concession.

And this as an afterthought. One cannot but be impressed with the admirable patience, or would it be better to say stoical indifference and apathy, with which such men meet their fate so terrible to contemplate. Is it fatalism? It may be. But must there not be some grit and backbone in a nation which can produce men of such determination and strength of will?

THE ADVANCE OF THE NATURAL FOOTED.

By MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

(Chinese papers, please copy.)

Few people are aware of the excellent strokes of work being done by different people separated by great distances in this vast empire. Some extracts from my last mail bag may thus possess even for the general public a more than fleeting interest. Mrs. Goforth is a correspondent, not even an Hon. Sec. of the Tien Tsu Hui. She works under the energetic Hon. Secretary and Committee of that go-head Port Tientsin, but on her has been laid the burden of rousing the whole Province of Honan, the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai's native Province. She writes on the 30th of April: "This winter was the time for the triennial examinations to be held in the city of Changtsefu. Mr. Goforth succeeded in getting the students to come in large numbers; 1,262 students were received into his study (!) and shown later through the house; to each student he gave one of the anti-foot-binding leaflets which he got in the box from Tientsin. We believe this is perhaps one of the best ways of shaking the Chinese belief in foot-binding."

"Then again at a great heathen festival held at Hsünhsien for the worship of the goddess Lao-nai-nai, we had wonderful opportunities of sowing seeds. For eleven days our courtyard was crowded all day long with women listening, and as often as we could we spoke of the evil of binding the feet. (It seems is if the box from Tientsin had given out and there were no more books to distribute.)"

"I am glad to say we were also able to do something among our Christians. A women's class was held in Changtsefu in February. We took advantage of this to hold an anti-footbinding meeting after the service on the Communion Sabbath. The Chapel was filled and a most enthusiastic meeting it was. Two of our leading Christians from the city gave addresses. Quite a number expressed their determination not to bind their daughters' feet." A large box of Yuen Shih-kai's proclamations against binding has since been sent here direct by the Shanghai Committee.

Mr. Faers, our correspondent at Suifu, working under the Chungking Hon. Sec., writes on 20th June: "I am sure you will rejoice to hear that the anti-footbinding distribution of literature here has been a great success. I

enclose herewith the replies I have received from the various elders of the city, all of whom were very courteous, and aided greatly in circulating the books. I distributed them between the students of each of the eleven hsien and ting, as well as throughout our own city. The prefect and magistrate at my request issued proclamations, which were well posted throughout the city, and these added largely to the great success of the distribution. I also enclose a copy of these proclamations, as I think the prefect's very good. The heaven is working, and in a few years we shall see the result of all our work."

An old China hand, who holds no official position in our Society, writes from Chinkiang, 12th May: "We have distributed some 3,000 copies of the Tien Tsu Hui literature in this district, via the Imperial Canal as far as Chingchiangfu—eastwards to Hsinhua, Hsienü-miao, etc., and west to Kaotze and Liuhohsün. I think also the Chinkiang streets and villages have been fairly supplied. Miss Robinson (our energetic Hon. Sec. there) is, I know, doing a great deal of good among Chinese women here, and to her will be due any success the Society may attain in Chinkiang. Many of my Chinese friends are enthusiastic advocates of anti-footbinding, and I know insist that their daughters' feet shall be free."

Miss Robinson writes on the same date: "All the literature you brought up has been distributed. I am having a new lot sent up. You must give Mr. — great credit for most of the work done. I am delighted to have such an ally. The Boys' Memorial School is built by a wealthy man in memory of his father. It is a new building, well fitted up, and has a large staff of teachers. One of them begged for a supply of literature, and I gave out all I had left. In no time it was all taken up by the schoolboys. *Here* is where I like to see the sentiment against binding grow!"

It is obvious if all the marriageable lads objected to having wives with bound feet, the supply would soon cease, there being no demand for it. And to create a healthy feeling upon the subject amongst Chinese youths is one of the great aims of our Society.

Chinkiang has most generously contributed over \$90, over \$34 of which are sent by Chinese, not to speak of a further contribution from Chinese Christians. This will go a long way towards printing more books for distribution. I am sure this account of good work done will encourage many others to adopt one or other of the measures here described. May I further add that selling our books is a specially useful way of distributing them. They are to be had free from the dépôt of the S. D. K. Society, Honan Road, Shanghai, or from Mrs. Rex, our Shanghai Hon. Sec. Everyone undertaking to sell them to Chinese will be rendering the good cause a service.

I will reserve for a further occasion an account of my own efforts and those of other workers in Yunnan, only adding, that as we are now inter-zone inter-province, etc., own correspondence has to be international, and I send my communications to your paper through the French Post Office, which not only should take it much quicker to Shanghai via Tongking, but undertakes to do so also at a much cheaper rate than the so-called Chinese Imperial, thus giving the effect that Yunnan has already ceased to be an integral part of China.

Yunnanfu, 10th July.

THE THREE PARTIES IN COREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

On the official gates of Corea along the tiles that cover the ridges of the corners, there are seated a number of earthenware figures commonly called Son Oh Kong. Son Oh Kong was once a monkey, that turned into a man, and journeyed as far as Tibet, performing all sorts of magic feats. He was entirely invulnerable, and could not be done away with either by water or by fire. A sword would pass through him without the slightest damage to his internal organism; and to drown him in the depths of the sea was merely to treat him to a pleasant and refreshing bath. Such was Son Oh Kong and that is the name by which the odd little figures are called that ornament the ridge corners of the gate. It is probably intended to indicate to the people that the government sitting behind is inviolable, invulnerable, impossible of being harmed, and that it will live on after all the gazers are dead.

There is still another explanation of the little figures in the gates where they are called Oh Pu Dong (the five that mutually balance), each one being the enemy of his next neighbour and no one of them able to overcome all of the others. There are the elephant, the mouse, the man, the monkey, etc., grouped into a deadlock, each able to overcome someone, and yet in turn ready to be overcome. This is said to insure the government against the danger of a Napoleon or a Cæsar and to leave the various officers balanced off so perfectly, that each prevents the other from moving or acting in any way whatever. Some Coreans think that the meaning of little gods on the palace gate has come to pass in the three parties that now exist in the land.

There is the Emperor and his supporters, including nearly all of the official class; there is the people which includes all of the uncombed millions and some of the others; there is the Japanese present now everywhere. The Emperor has no confidence in the people, the people have no use for the Japanese, the Japanese have no faith in the Emperor. Reverse it and we are still correct, the Emperor mistrusts the Japanese, the Japanese have no confidence in the people, the people despise the Emperor.

Some Coreans think that these are mutually equal, and so are happy in the thought of being at last a fixture and destined to go nowhere. We shall see. As one of these parties, the Emperor of Corea is a gentle little man, who has sinned away his day of grace, and now sits unconscious of the crack of doom impending. He has a pleasant face and a gracious smile. Of late years his teeth have turned yellow and he is getting puffy under the eyes, but still he is handsome as Coreans go. He has none of the marks of a savage either in his face lines nor in his voice, but seems admirably suited to a drawing-room of the time of Moab and Edom could he have lived then. He is an abstemious man in his meat and drink, and quiet in all his ways. He smokes little and chews nothing but an amber bead. He is a head shorter than the Crown Prince but wiser on the whole. He likes dress and to play with the stars and garters of his Order of the Indian Empire, and the other decorations that have been brought

to him from over the sea. He is unconscious as a child, stubborn as a Boer, ignorant as a Chinaman, and vain as a Hottentot. He has read nothing and has heard only flattery for forty years. The atmosphere that surrounds him is one of dense ignorance, and consequently he is as timid as a fallow deer. He is extremely superstitious and makes up for his lack of book-learning by séances with spirit-rappers and consultants of the eternal shades. He loves his sorceresses, witches, wise-women, ground-doctors, and consults them constantly on the affairs of State. Not a day passes but messages come to him from the spirits of the dead. He is kindly disposed and only lately sent a special gift to help a poor old coolie, whose tumble-down hut and poverty he happened to see when he was on his way from the burned Chung-dong palace. He does not like his people, because they scare him with their Independence Clubs and Societies for the Propagation of Peace. He will have the head off his best friend if that friend gives him cause for alarm. He and his elder brother are not on speaking terms, in fact he would be very glad indeed to have his elder brother depart this life. He is afraid of his nephew, Prince Chun-yong in Japan, and would like him quietly and quickly put out of the way. His own son Prince Eui Wha, now in America, keeps a safe distance, for he has failed on more than one occasion to obey his father and knows full well that if he returned unprotected his life would be but a shadow that passes away. This gentle little man who consults his horoscope through the medium of the soft-handed woman, can order the execution of a friend without a tear and then go on playing with his stars and trinkets.

He has never advanced one step in the way of true reform, and yet he takes a deep interest in the drawing-room touches of Western life. He knows the exact difference between the uniforms of the representatives that appear before him, and just how many gold strings there are to each country's epaulettes. He has studied clocks, watches, and barometers, not as articles for use, but as ornaments. He likes machine-guns, not to fire off but to make-believe with. He is indeed a spoiled child that regards his little country as something created for his special delectation, and all the people as flocks and herds intended for his slaughter. He is incapable of grasping the meaning of the age he lives in as a ten-year-old youngster would be of taking Port Arthur.

He dislikes his people because they scare him and keep him awake at nights. He gets all sorts of messages about them through the gods, and his command reads "Don't meet or make a noise; don't talk about the government; don't shoot off guns; don't fight with each other or send petitions into the Palace; just eat your rice and do your work and be good."

He dislikes the Japanese because they scare the wits out of him. Marquis Ito was a gentle old man and him he rather liked, but these spurred and sworded fellows, who call as they go by to death, are not mortals but a fearful brand of infernal being whom he shudders to think of. He cannot ever come into sympathy with the Japanese; as little could a chief of Kaffirs be an intelligent companion to Henry M. Stanley. It is an impossibility and any attempt to find common ground between them had better never be made.

The Emperor liked the Russians. Why? Because in the evil day, once on a time, when he was scared beyond words to express, the Waebbers took him in and a kinder and more beautiful hostess than Madame Waebber surely never lived in the Far East. Everyone who had the good fortune to know Mr. and Mrs. Waebber, in the old days, liked them. Why should not the Emperor like them too? He drank lemon tea and ate the delights of perfect safety in the thick-walled legation after a scare that would have petrified the gods. He liked the Waebbers, and to his narrow vision the Waebbers were Russia.

The Emperor of Corea might best be described as a man of fear.

Coreans are all more or less cowards. Why should they not be, living as they do without any confidence in anybody, ignorant of everything and threatened all the time by ten thousand malignant spirits? They have no idea of organisation or accuracy and are just beginning to hear mysterious sounds like "liberty, equality, and fraternity."

"I have read such a good book," said a friend who speaks English.

"What was it?" I asked.

"By a Frenchman: 'The So-ci-al Contract.'"

They are anxious many of them for a sweeping change and to be something that they have never yet been, while the Emperor is perfectly content to be just what he has been always.

The Japanese are on hand and so those three are face to face at the corners of the triangle.

A few days ago the people held stormy meetings in the centre of the city just as they used to in the days of the Independence Club, but on this occasion there were some 200 Japanese soldiers on hand with fixed bayonets.

"Where under the sun shall we go," says the speaker, "when the Japanese have taken our land? Shall we go up to heaven, or down to hell, or walk out into the sea? I call on you to fight for your homes." All this time the Japanese soldiers stand fixed like statues. "They are going to fire on us," shouts a voice and there is a stampede and in a moment the square is cleared. The whole concourse has disappeared somewhere round the corners, into the side streets and the canal; but the soldiers stand just as still, when they have the whole square of the city to themselves, as when the white coats surge around them.

In a little, the crowd comes back and once more a speaker mounts the mound of earth, that lies in the midway, and harangues the people. There were insults hurled at the Japanese, they were thieves and robbers, but no reply. A day or two later, however, the Japanese have planted on Namsan facing the city fourteen or fifteen guns and have brought into the town 6,000 more troops. This is the silent sort of grim reply that Corea particularly dislikes.

A day or two later came an order from his Majesty placarded up on the posts of the Bell Kiosk:—"Let there be no meetings or shout-talk of any kind in the streets. You are commanded every man to stay at home and mind his own business."

The Emperor desires the land to remain as it always has been, a piece of plunder for him and his rapacious officials; the people want the land turned over to them, so that they can use it as the king and his officials have done. The Japanese do not intend to let either

have their way, but are planning new and unheard-of things for the benighted country.

ESSON THIRD.

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

The worst typhoon in twelve years, according to old inhabitants, was that which struck Hongkong during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week, putting business practically at a standstill and filling the local journals with picturesque news. One of the mostly widely felt effects was the breaking-down of the electric power supply, which continued from the forenoon till 6.30 p.m. on Thursday.

The signals were first hoisted on Tuesday, and before four o'clock on the afternoon of that day, the typhoon was reported 300 miles south-east of the colony. By 9.45 next morning it had moved to the south; by Wednesday night it was nearly due south, but moving westward. All day Wednesday rain fell in torrents. At noon on Thursday the barometer was still falling and the typhoon increased in severity. Ships in harbour took up still more sheltered positions when possible; the Kowloon ferry service ceased running at 1 p.m., and many residents were cut off from home and friends. The Shawmut dragged her moorings and went ashore near the Kowloon dock, but was released next day. The same experience befell the U. S. survey-ship Pathfinder. The Manila cargo steamer Zafiro got adrift, collided with the Douglas Company's buoy, but after several narrow escapades made Stonecutters' Island shelter. As already reported by telegraph, the P. & O. mail steamers each way were delayed in the general suspension of business. A number of Chinese craft were lost on the Canton river, but timely warning by the Observatory enabled very many to take shelter. The typhoon began to subside on Friday morning and business was gradually resumed.

Ashore the most serious damage was done by the collapse of several houses in Miug On Lane and Bridge Street. An old Chinese lady was killed in one of the houses. Many walls, verandahs, and chimneys were blown down; at the residence of Mrs. Henderson, on the Peak, a tower collapsed and wrecked two bedrooms. The race-course was flooded, with the result that the gymkhana had to be postponed.

THE CZAR.

Were it not that the "Quarterly Review" is a venerable and soberly conducted organ, little given to sonationalism, readers of the article on the Czar, in the last published number, might be inclined to regard it as the splenetic utterance of a disappointed official, seeking a paltry revenge. But the circumstances under which it appears, and the fact that the writer is still apparently in office, give the article a very substantial importance. It is described as "from the pen of a Russian official of high rank," and on a careful reading it is seen to have been written more regretfully than angrily. There is current throughout Europe, but more especially throughout England, a certain conception of the Czar, which was aptly summed up in Count Tolstoi's phrase "this entangled young man." And the conception is usually allied with a sense of

pity for the unfortunate head wearing the crown so usefully. Nicholas II has been lauded in the most democratic of countries as the victim of circumstances, the would-be constitutionalist, the unhappy victim of an intolerable system and unscrupulous Ministers. His fault has been ascribed solely to weakness, and this has been condoned in view of the enormous difficulties he has had to face. When the Finnish Constitution was suddenly evoked, when the Jews were massacred at Kishineff, the Czar was not held responsible, but M. de Plehve. Was not the Czar the convener of the Hague Conference? Did he not, in connection with quite recent events, strive his utmost to prevent the breach of the peace with Japan?

These statements are met, and these questions are answered, in the article before us, with a point-blank denial. The contention is all wrong. The Czar is "entangled" indeed but he is entangled as our own Edward II was, by unworthy favourites, men whom he might dismiss with a wave of the hand but does not, and against whom the most conscientious Ministers strive in vain. "It is a mistake," says the writer "to imagine that the Emperor is a tool in the hands of his Ministers; it is they who are his instruments merely suggesting measures palatable to the monarch and formulating his will. They make him feel that what he thinks is correct, what he says is true, what he does is right." And again,

"That Czar is what inherited tendencies and the doctrines of P. bedonostoff and Meshchersky have made him. Between humanity and divinity he is a *tertium quid*. Such is the doctrine of the two theorists of autocracy; such is the conviction of their pupil. He is the one essence in the Empire; they are his organs. Hence they strive to please him, to carry out his wishes, to anticipate his wishes, to suggest plans in harmony with his fixed ideas or passing moods. Necessarily also they colour and distort facts, events, and consequences; for, while he can appreciate effects, his faculty of discerning their relations to causes is almost atrophied. He is ever struggling with phantoms, fighting with windmills, conversing with saints, or consulting the spirits of the dead. But of the means at hand for helping his people or letting them help themselves, he never avails himself. Books he has long ago ceased to read, and sound advice he is incapable of listening to. His Ministers receive with great formality and dismisses with haughty condescension."

A strong indictment, but one in support of which the writer adduces many modern instances, for the quoting of any of which unfortunately we have no space. There is a particularly distressing account of the manner in which the Emperor himself has taken the lead in rendering abortive his much-vaunted manifesto of the 11th March 1903, promising civil reforms and a measure of religious tolerance to his people. This "Magna Charta of Russia," was, says the unsparing writer, nothing more than "a display of fireworks."

The principal "entanglers," it need hardly be said to those who have followed the history of recent internal events in Russia, are the Grand Dukes, and men like M. B. Zobrazoff, "a cross between a clever pompous pyromoter and an eccentric." He it was who induced the Czar to invest his own personal moneys in the Yalu Timber Concession, who persuaded him to the appointment as Viceroy of the Far East of Admiral Alexieff, "a man of narrow outlook and vast ambitions," in conjunction with whom he "lured the unsteady monarch, and with him all the nation, into the present costly and disastrous war." Perhaps the most bitter result of the Czar's deficiencies as a ruler is to be found in this official

admission that "assurances given by ambassadors are not binding on the Foreign Minister; promises made by the Foreign Minister are disregarded by the heads of other departments and dishonoured by the Czar; treaties ratified by the Czar are not binding on the Government, which may plead a change of circumstances as a justification for breaking them." The writer does not hesitate to ascribe the entire blame for the present war to the Emperor Nicholas, who was entrained again and again by his official advisers to redeem his promises and evacuate Manchuria. The shallowness of his judgment and the obstinacy of his character are indicated by his statement: "Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end;" while the impulsive irresponsibility of his actions is proclaimed by his endorsement of the copy sent to him of the correspondence concerning the Mandchur incident with the uncompromising words: "The Japanese consul is a scoundrel."

The article closes with words, which, if the foregoing account is to be accepted as accurate, bespeak Russia's greatest need: "All that broad-minded monarchists like the present writer desire is to save our people without injuring our Czar. Against monarchic institutions, without which our nation could not work out its high destinies, we have nothing to urge. Even the dynasty we accept as a fact. But we solemnly hold that the affairs of the nation, which are not identical with the changing caprices of an individual or the insatiable greed of a ring, should be conducted by competent and moderate yet honest men independently of Court influence and on ordinary business principles."

MORE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

We gave in our last issue some extracts from Republican journals in reference to the Presidential Election; we now give some extracts from independent papers. The "New York Evening Post" says, under the heading, "A Man at Last":

A real man appeared above the American horizon on Sunday. Judge Parker had been represented as a veiled candidate; but at an intensely dramatic moment the curtain was dropped and he was revealed as a figure of heroic proportions. Bryan had jeered at him as an interrogation point, but it was another sort of point—the very tip of Ithuriel's spear—which pierced Bryanism to the heart when the Judge wrote his astounding, his exhilarating, his conquering telegram. Such clear and shining courage was never before seen in a Presidential candidate. In Judge Parker's person the old joke about the man who would rather be right than be President expires. That man actually exists. Taking his political life in his hands, Alton B. Parker put away the Presidency unless it were offered to him on terms squaring with his own convictions. No wonder the country was thrilled. No wonder that Europe rubbed its eyes. A man had risen, towering above the puny politicians.

Nothing so fine is known to our political annals. Yet the act was simply one of straightforward manhood. As Sumner protested that he was a man before he was a Commissioner, so Parker was a man before he was a candidate. With no armour but his honest thought, no skill but simple faith, he quietly acted as an honourable gentleman. But what amazed him struck into the hearts of all the professional politicians! An honest man saying in plain language that he

declined a Presidential nomination already made, unless his convictions and his honour were cleared—why, incredible! The telegram must be a forgery. Even the Western Union questioned it. Nobody at St. Louis would believe it genuine till verified. Hill's first cry was, "Suppress it." As well try to suppress Pike's Peak. A man had stood forth. A "mystery," Senator Beveridge had sneeringly called him; the real mystery is why the expert and tortuous politicians do not yet, any more than in Burke's day, know their own trade. They plot and burrow and crawl and sneak and compromise, when along comes an unknown man with a clear gray eye and a square jaw and, by one honest word, shatters their machinations, and leaves them covered with mortification and ridicule. It is bravery's simple gravitation drawing the whole world again. . .

One courageous utterance has instantaneously and magically changed the whole aspect of the campaign. It has transformed dejection into the highest hopes. To-day, it is the Republican party that is thrown into confusion. It sees its guns spiked and its ammunition hurled into Esopus Creek. The plan of campaign over which it was gloating, it already has to abandon. To talk one word more about danger to the gold standard would be to excite derision. And how about that other fond charge that Parker is "Hill's man"? Who could breathe that in the future? Look at Hill, rolled in the dust at St. Louis, and ask if that Liliputian will ever undertake to bind the mighty thews of the man who openly discomfited him. Let no Republican orator who does not wish to get himself booted dare henceforth revive the slander that Judge Parker will be dominated by Hill. And note, too, the splendid guarantee we have that the man who, while only a candidate, could so nobly defy "pressure," would stand immovably for his convictions once elected President.

We suspect that the Republicans will not hereafter be so eager to challenge comparison of personalities. It appears that your charging colonels are not the only ones in whom civic courage may be bred. That product seems to thrive even better on the banks of the Hudson than on San Juan Hill. Woe to the Republican orator who ventures a rhetorical question—"Who is the candidate who thinks with lightning swiftness in an emergency, who takes counsel only of his own courage, who puts his political life at hazard, and does big things which set the country ringing?" The answer would come back like the sound of many waters, "Parker." Honour bright, you lauders of Theodore Roosevelt, can you point to an act in his public career which shows anything approximating the moral courage displayed by Judge Parker on Saturday?

Such an exhibition of sheer manhood makes all parties kin. Republicans know a man when they see him, and thousands of them are to-day applauding the Democrat of whom they were preparing to speak slightly. Judge Parker has inspired multitudes who had thought that nothing in politics could ever cause them to become enthusiastic again. Everywhere one encounters the thrill, "We have a man. We have a leader." Already it is plain that the kindling hope and zeal put into the hearts of young men by Grover Cleveland are to be renewed under the inspiration of Judge Parker's leadership. At the first flash of his sword his party is marvellously heartened, the Republicans correspondingly

dismayed. But it is, after all, the personal more than the political aspect of Judge Parker's magnificent act that we wish most to emphasise to-day. He has given fresh hope to America. Democratic government wears a fairer face for the discovery of such civic virtue as he held in reserve for the day of great need. Judge Parker has removed a reproach not only from his party, but from his country. Too many were saying of the United States, as Disraeli did of France, that it had its chassépot and its mitrailleuse, but "of that third engine, called a man, it did not possess a single specimen." To-day we can point to the man, so towering that England sees and salutes him, so modest and unpretentious and simply brave that his fellow-countrymen are rejoicing in him as in a new national possession.

Under "The Platform and the Candidate," the New York "Journal of Commerce" says:—

Judge Alton B. Parker has saved the situation for the Democratic party by his prompt and manly declaration to the convention at St. Louis, while it still had time to choose another candidate, that he regarded the gold standard as "firmly and irrevocably established" and should act accordingly if elected President, and that if his position was unsatisfactory to the majority he would decline the nomination. He could hardly have been expected to make such a declaration before the platform was adopted and his nomination was assured. It might be regarded as assuming too much before the convention had acted. If he had announced his position on Friday when the Committee on Resolutions, weakly truckling to Bryan's aggressive attack and yielding under Hill's malign influence, consented to reject the gold standard plank, which the majority desired, it would have intensified the contest over the nomination, with what result in the excited night session no man can conjecture. Coming as it did, when the platform had been adopted and the nomination had been made, the majority found its opportunity to take the ground which the committee had failed to present but which the candidate now supplied. Judge Parker's declaration took the place of the rejected plank and the convention accepted it in its reply to him and by its final and decisive action.

The storm of indignation and the hysterics of disappointment over the weak yielding of the majority of the platform committee will now subside. The platform as emasculated in committee could not have been cured in the tumultuous night meeting of the convention, which was impatiently waiting for the nominations and weary of the contest over resolutions. It is to be regretted that there was not a sufficiently resolute assertion in the platform itself of what was plainly the sentiment of a large majority of the convention to suppress the last gasp of Bryanism and consign it once for all to oblivion and the grave, and that it should have been left to the candidate to set the convention right. But the fact remains that Bryanism is dead, and that Bryan is henceforth impotent for harm. The gold standard is entrenched in the support of both political parties of the country and the issue is buried beyond resurrection. It is not alone in the formal works of a platform that the sentiment of a convention finds expression, and much less is the sentiment of a party bound by any such formula. It was made plain in

many ways, in spite of the hypnotic influence of Bryan in an all-night session of fifty men in a committee room, that the convention was ready, if not eager, for a recognition of the gold standard, and it is certain that it is now accepted by the party in every State in which it has anything to gain. Considering the words of the Chicago platform of 1896 and the Kansas City platform of 1900 the silence of that of St. Louis is golden and testifies eloquently to the progress of party sentiment and of public opinion throughout the country in eight years.

The following, headed "Needed, a Bogey," is from the "New York Times":—

It is not surprising that the Republican organs do all they can to break the force of the action of Judge Parker and of the Democratic Convention in taking the currency question out of the campaign for good.

The Republican Party has held power now for eight years by the aid of Democrats and Independents who were forced to choose between supporting that party or endangering the credit and prosperity of the whole country. The machinery of the Democratic Party having fallen into the hands of the free silver men, voters who agreed with that party in other things were driven from it into the ranks of the Republicans to prevent the immense disaster of a debased standard. McKinley was elected and re-elected on that issue and practically on that issue alone, and the Republican majority was maintained in Congress on that issue. The Republicans betrayed the trust thus reposed in them. They used their power at the very outset to advance the tariff favours to the protected interests to a level higher than that of the detested McKinley bill and higher than was ever reached before, even in the time of the civil war. They thought they were going to enter the present campaign with the same advantage, and that the voters who had come to their aid on the issue of the gold standard would again be scared into helping them. They are bitterly disappointed that the Democratic candidate so promptly, simply, and effectively placed himself and his party squarely in support of the gold standard "firmly and irrevocably established."

Nor is it merely the return of the gold Democrats to allegiance to their own party that the Republican Party leaders fear. They see now that there is to be a reckoning with those of their own adherents whom for the past eight years they have folled in every effort at tariff reform within the party. The party has been in the toils of the favoured interests, the trusts, monopolies, and tariff-fed combinations, and no man has been allowed to whisper a word in advocacy of the abatement of the worst features of the tariff. There are a great many men in the Republican Party whose convictions and whose business interests have demanded amendment of the abuses of the tariff. Thirty thousand of them in the single State of Massachusetts sought in the preparations for the National Convention to secure a hearing for the principle of reciprocity with Canada, and they were scornfully repressed. The La Follette wing of the party in Wisconsin nourished the same desire and were kicked out of the National Convention. Men of this stamp will not submit forever to such insulting treatment as they have received. With the currency issue absolutely withdrawn from the canvass many of them will feel at liberty to support the Democratic candidates for Congress and even

the candidate for President. This is the explanation of the attempts of the Republican organs to mislead the people as to the real situation. Their party has been enabled to retain power a long time because it actually was the only available defence for the National honour and safety. Now they seek a bogey that will serve the same purpose, and they seek it in vain.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FROM THE "CHARLOTTE OBSERVER."

The "New York Herald" asserts that Republican confidence has departed and that Democratic courage has taken the place of despair in several of the States which the Republicans had appropriated. "After the Democrats left gold out of the platform the Republican leaders felt confident that they could safely count on 304 votes in the electoral college. There are 476 members of the electoral college, and the candidate that wins must have at least 239. The Republicans conceded to their opponents who had doled the question of sound money only the solid South and possibly Wisconsin and Maryland. They completely appropriated the rest." But Judge Parker's telegram changed all this, and now "the President is mightily interested . . . in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and Illinois" and he is also interested in the effect upon West Virginia of the nomination of ex-Senator Davis for Vice-President. "Some of the best informed campaigners on the Republican side frankly admit that in the last four days about half-a-dozen important States have become entitled to places in the doubtful column, and the President has been told so." It is said that the alignment as stated to the President very recently stands something like this:

REPUBLICAN STATES.	
California	10
Delaware	3
Iowa	13
KANSAS	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	5
Wyoming	3
North Dakota	4
Total	186
DEMOCRATIC STATES.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
North Carolina	12
South	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
Maryland	8
West Virginia	7
Colorado	5
Idaho	3
Nevada	3
Total	177

DISPUTED STATES.

Connecticut	7
New York	39
Illinois.....	27
Indiana.....	15
Wisconsin.....	13
New Jersey.....	12

Total..... 113

The "Herald" continues:

"A drop from 304 sure Republican electors to 186 is a rather violent one and it would not be fair to say that the Republicans regard Illinois as in the doubtful column yet. Secretary Cortelyou and the President do not believe for a minute that Illinois is doubtful, but they are not more confident than President Harrison and Chairman Thomas H. Carter were in 1892 that Illinois would go for the Republican ticket. Yet Cleveland carried it."

All this is of speculative interest. No one may say with anything like certainty, three-and-a-half months before the election, how it will go, but the above is a hopeful view, from the Democratic standpoint, indicating that the Democratic cause is by no means hopeless. And why should it be? The "Philadelphia Record" answers this question, interestingly and hopefully, in the following editorial:

"Why should it be assumed to be improbable that the Democrats should carry the election? The party's successes at the polls are not so few and far between that a victory ought to seem marvellous. It is true that it has lost steadily since it deserted its own standards and adopted the Populist folly, but it has discarded that, and, free from that pestilential nonsense, the party has a noble series of victories to point to.

"In the last five presidential elections the Democracy was successful twice, and a third time it secured a plurality in the popular vote. In three successive presidential elections there were more Democratic than Republican votes. To talk about the party's prospects now as if there weren't any, and as if the party stood about where the Prohibition or the Socialist parties stand, is ridiculous.

"In the last thirty years fifteen Houses of Representatives have been chosen. Of these the Democrats controlled eight and the Republicans seven. But the advantage of the Democrats free from Populism is far greater than that. Between 1874 and 1894 ten Houses of Representatives were chosen, and of these eight were Democratic and only two were Republican. The popular branch of Congress was Democratic four years out of five. Nearly all the time the Senate remained Republican because of the number of small Republican States. But the Democrats had a majority of the people.

"In the last ten years five Houses of Representatives have been elected, and every one was Republican. But this ten years is the period of Bryanism, Populism, silverism, everything that is un-Democratic. The party has now sloughed these off, and is back in the position in which it outvoted the Republican party three times out of five on the presidency and eight times out of ten in the congressional elections. The odds are on its side."

It is too early for Democrats to throw away their old clothes or burn their hats in assurance of a victory in November, but there is certainly no reason why they should betake themselves to a cave of gloom. They have carried elections with worse prospects in July than those of the present.

THE LOSS OF THE
"NOVIK."

TRIBUTE FROM A JAPANESE OFFICER.

The "Jiji" publishes from a Japanese naval officer an article eulogising the work done during the present war by the Russian cruiser Novik, which was recently destroyed by the Japanese at Korsakoff, in Saghalien Bay. The writer says:—

The Russian cruiser Novik, which came out of Port Arthur at various times and attempted to attack our fleet, thereby embellishing its fighting record, dashed out in company with other war-ships on the 10th instant. After breaking through the Japanese line of guard-ships, the Novik managed to escape singly to the North Pacific. She was, however, at last discovered by our cruisers Chitose and Tsushima, and finally met a sad but glorious fate. On hearing of the news of the disaster to the vessel I shouted for joy, but still I could not help feeling some sympathy with the gallant officers and men of the vessel. In considering the work done by the battleships Retvisan, Tsarevitch, Petropavlovsk and others since the outbreak of hostilities on February 9th last, although these vessels were looked upon as the mainstays of the squadron as far as size and armament were concerned, yet they always hesitated to fight a decisive battle. Whenever they ventured to come out of Port Arthur some of them were either sunk by mines or were badly riddled by shot from the Japanese, while finally one of them has to be dismantled at a neutral port whither she had fled for shelter. Such a course is not compatible with naval honour. Turning to the work done by the powerful cruisers Gromoboi, Rossia, and Rurik, we find that their high speed and great navigating capacity were sufficient to enable them to carry on a gallant contest at sea with our squadron. Yet they resorted to such ignominious actions as making raids upon defenceless merchant vessels like pirates or corsairs, and sent many non-combatants to watery graves. They appeared satisfied that by such outrages they were accomplishing their task. When once confronted by the fire of our vessels, they soon acknowledged defeat and tried to escape. What ignoble rascals they are!

The Novik, however, acted differently, and always displayed her gallantry. A small vessel of only 3,000 tons, she always boldly took the lead in every battle. On each occasion on which the Japanese main force bombarded Port Arthur—on 9th February, 24th February, March 10th and 21st, April 13th and 14th—the gallant Novik never failed to come out. On some occasions she harassed our destroyers and torpedo-boats, and at other times bombarded our land forces. Her gallant actions often evoked the admiration of our officers and men. On the 10th instant, when the Port Arthur squadron dashed out, the Novik broke the line of battle of our fleet and escaped, ultimately reaching Korsakoff by stemming far away from land and out of the track of vessels. Here it was the vessel met her glorious fate.

Having given particulars of the design and armament of the vessel, such as have already appeared in our columns, the article proceeds:—

The vessel was designed in accordance with the ideas of the late Admiral Makaroff. If there were any defects in the vessel it was a weakness in armament. For this reason the late Admiral Makaroff, in his work on "The Form of Warships," expressed a hope that the armament would be increased with the ships of the Novik and Bayan type. The opinion expressed by the late Admiral Makaroff has since proved to be correct.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the Novik has played a very active part in the naval operations, her high speed being used to great advantage, while in the various movements she has been very skilfully handled. When the Russian second Naval Extension Scheme was published some time ago, it was reported in naval circles in Europe that eleven ships of the Novik type would be built, but only five have been completed. These are: the Novik, Boyarin, Zemtchug, Izumrud, and Almaz. This may be due to the fact that the Russian Naval authorities feel some doubt as to the efficiency of this type of vessel. Still, the Novik certainly distinguished herself among the Russian war-ships, and together with the Askold, was the pride of Russian naval officers.

The Novik, which was built in Germany in 1900 at a cost of 3,149,313 roubles, left Cronstadt on September 29th, 1901, for Port Arthur. Altogether she has engaged our fleet and land forces over ten times. Her crew showed great bravery in the battle on February 9th, when the Japanese fleet made a general attack and engaged seven Russian battleships, six cruisers, and thirteen destroyers. The Russian squadron, dismayed at the attack, retreated in confusion, the Novik only approaching within the torpedo range. That she was able to act so promptly was not only due to the excellent qualities of the ship, but in greater measure to the ability of her commanding officer, Commander von Essen—a hero, who in the early days of the campaign was decorated with the Order of St. George in recognition of his distinguished services in the naval battles outside Port Arthur.

Concluding, the writer says:—"If Admiral Makaroff were alive and could now see the wreck of his ship Novik at Korsakoff, how his heart would beat with emotion as he recalled her achievements of the past. Indeed I feel great sympathy for the late Admiral. If you have a spirit, Novik, go to Admiral Makaroff and I am sure he will appreciate the distinguished services which you have rendered."—"Kobe Chronicle."

Law Reports.

H. B. M. CIVIL
SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 30th August.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

DOOLSI DASS v. PAROOMALL & Co.

Plaintiff claimed \$99.59, balance of wages due for services rendered to the defendants.

Doolsi Dass said he was at present out of employment. He had been in defendants' employ ten months, eight months in Shanghai, and two months at Harbin. He was paid \$15 per month. He got \$43.60 from his former employers, which he deposited with defendants. He had been paid \$7.72, leaving a balance due of \$100.88. Someone else worked it out for him. He explained to this person that he was paid \$15 per month. His last employers paid him \$10 a month and defendants offer him \$15. Witness when 18 years of age went to Japan with some others to study the making of a rhenware goods. He was there for a year without any pay. Defendants agreed to pay him \$15 per month, and give him his clothing and food, and he was later on to get \$20. He was sent to Harbin by defendants.

By defendants—When witness went to Harbin he was paid Rs. 5 per month. He had no pay when he first came to Shanghai until he had learnt his work and then he received \$10. He went to Harbin

at defendants' expense. He was at Harbin, when he changed into defendants' employ. The first time he went to Harbin was for his former employers. The second time he went up he was selling only for defendants. He entered Paroomall's employment in Shanghai.

Paroomall, sworn, said he sold silk. Before that he had a shop in a regiment. Plaintiff was employed by another man at Harbin. From Harbin they came to Shanghai. Witness had a man in his employ for cooking. Kala Chuud asked him to send away his cook and take plaintiff. Up to the 11th December he was in the employ of Teeradass. Witness said he could not take plaintiff in as he already had a servant, but Kala said: "Take him on and pay him Rs. 10 a month." On receiving the summons witness got Kala Chuud, the man who introduced plaintiff, to come down from Harkow at a cost of \$12. Dooli Dass was employed by witness for about seven months. Witness engaged him from 26th December and kept him till the 26th or 27th July. Plaintiff arrived back from Harbin on the 9th December. He did not go to Harbin at witness's expense, he had no business at Harbin. \$48.60 paid plaintiff was the deposit and \$49.12 was what his salary worked out at.

Kala Chuud said he was Paroomall's partner and had been for a'out ten months. Witness and plaintiff both entered defendants' employ in December. Witness entered as a partner. When he was with Teeradass he got half the profits. Witness asked defendant to employ plaintiff. Defendant agreed to take him on at Rs. 10 a month, to be raised to \$10 if he went to Harbin.

By defendant—Defendant did not promise plaintiff any more than \$10 per month.

His Worship said that Paroomall and Teeradass were apparently rival firms, and in December last Paroomall was trying to persuade Teeradass' employes to come into his service. At any rate two of Teeradass' men did join defendant. Now it was admitted that plaintiff was paid \$8 month by Teeradass, so it was certain he was going to get more than Rs. 10 in his new employ. It was admitted he was going to get \$10 if he went to Harbin, but it was quite certain that under no circumstances was he going to get \$15. \$15 all found was far too much for a boy of 18, and was absurd. There seemed very little doubt that defendant's promises exceeded what he intended to carry out, but plaintiff must be prepared for that if he left his old master. He certainly got \$10 per month wages. He might have had more, but that was certainly promised. Seven months at \$10 would make \$70, leaving \$20.88 due to plaintiff, \$49.12 having been paid. There would therefore be judgment for \$20.88, and no order as to costs.

Defendant said he had lost things in the shop.

His Worship said that Indians always made this claim when there was a dispute about wages. They invariably said the employe had done things he ought not to have done and left undone things he ought to have done. If things had been lost the matter should be put in the hands of the police.

HB. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 26th August.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. v. J. B. DA ROZA.

José Bernardino da Roza was summoned for allowing his dog to be at large unmuzzled in North Honan Road on the 16th inst.

Accused admitted the truth of the charge. He said that until lately he had been living in the outports and consequently he was not acquainted with the By-laws of the Municipal Council with regard to dog-keeping. He did not mean to defy the Municipal Council or the police. It happened through the carelessness of his servant; the latter had taken his three dogs out, all muzzled, and one of them, which had got something wrong with its eye, managed to get the muzzle off.

Inspector Chilver said he would like to mention that when a detective called at accused's house to ask his nationality he was told by Mr. Roza that he was Portuguese. When a summons was applied for at the Portuguese Consulate it was refused, because he was not registered there. Witness called at accused's house that evening and said that as the Portuguese Consul did not recognise him as a Portuguese he would have to summons him at the Mixed Court. Accused did not claim to be a British subject, so accordingly a summons was taken out at the Mixed Court. Accused then said he was not going to a foreign Court and come down to the British Consulate next day and registered.

Accused said that his wife had said that he was Portuguese, not that he was a Portuguese subject.

By his Worship—When he was told that the Portuguese Consul would not recognise him he replied that when the time came he would tell what nationality he belonged to. He was registered at the British Consulates at the outports before. He was born in Hongkong and had been in Shanghai for six months. He would not have registered at the Portuguese Consulate because they would have required proof of his nationality, and his parents were also British subjects.

His Worship—For having your dog unmuzzled you will be fined \$10. I am not disposed to be lenient with you owing to the attitude you have taken up. It is very difficult for the police when people do not give their nationality when asked. It makes their work very hard. I have known them have to go round to five Consulates to discover a man's nationality. In this case you need not have given the police the trouble of going to the Mixed Court to take out a summons.

His Worship said there was another charge on the same summons which he would make into a separate summons and make returnable at once.

Accused was then charged with being in possession of three dogs without licenses for the same.

Accused said he was not aware of the Municipal regulations about dogs. The policeman told him about the licenses on Saturday and on Monday he took them out. He did not know of the Municipal By-law about licenses.

His Worship said that *ignorantia legis excusat neminem*. The police could not be expected to warn every dog owner that he must take out a license.

Inspector Chilver stated that during May the Council's By-law about licensing of dogs was published in the "North-China Daily News."

His Worship fined accused \$5 for each dog—\$15 in all.

Shanghai, 27th August.

R. v. JAMES HUNT.

James Hunt was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Whangpoo Road on the 26th inst., and farther with begging alms at the same time and place.

Accused admitted he was drunk and added that he did not know what he had done while in that state.

Sergeant Lynch said he was on duty when accused was brought on to Hongkew Police Station. On enquiring at the Astor House he was told that accused had followed people to the bar to beg, and that it was not the first time he had done so.

Sikh Constable 158 said he saw accused outside the Astor House. He was drunk and was wandering about the footpath, so the witness took him to the station. Accused came quietly, but witness had to hold him up to prevent him from falling.

Sergeant Lynch said accused had been before the Court several times, and he had also been locked up at the police station on several occasions, but had not been brought up.

His Worship said that when accused was brought up for being absent from his ship without leave, he had been dealt with very leniently. The captain gave him another chance, but he appeared to have made the worst use of it, and when brought up again he had said that he had enough of the ship and intended to get out of it. He had apparently managed to do so. For the offence he would be fined \$5.00 and have a week's imprisonment with hard labour. His Worship did not want to say what he thought of accused's foolish conduct in leaving his ship, but it seemed that he would be buried at the public expense before long if he continued in his present course of conduct. If a ship could be found for him he would be put on board.

Shanghai, 29th August.

R. v. RANJ KHAN.

Accused, a warder in the Municipal Gaol, was summoned on a charge of maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm upon one Noor Deen.

Noor Deen said he was employed and living in Hongkew with a man called Vaylee Ram. He had been a watchman at a cotton mill a year ago, and he had been out of employment since. On the 1st August, complainant was in the Mohammedan Mosque. Defendant came in and told him that there were two vacancies in the gaol and complainant asked him to get him employment. Defendant answered—"Who is going to take on coolies like you?" and swore at him. Complainant swore back. They argued as to who had sworn first and then defendant struggled with complainant. They were separated by others. The bystanders asked them why this struggle. Defendant said he would get complainant imprisoned. The police took them both to Louza Station. There the defendant told the inspector there had been a fight and that he wanted to take out a summons against complainant. The inspector said that as neither of them had any injuries it would be better to settle up the matter between themselves. Complainant went towards Foochow Road, while defendant went along the Nanking Road. Another man met complainant and asked what was the matter. While complainant was explaining defendant came up behind and struck him two blows with a stick, once on the arm, breaking it, and the other blow on the leg. Complainant fell on the ground and then got up, and as defendant attempted to run away he caught him from behind. Defendant made a noise and a policeman came and caught hold of him. Witness told the inspector that he had done nothing to the defendant. The inspector told defendant to go back to the gaol at once and the complainant was advised to take out a summons. Defendant was employed as a warder at the Municipal gaol. Witness came from Tientsin a month and a half ago. His home was in the Punjab.

Defendant said he was formerly employed in the Tientsin police.

Khair Deen, sworn, said he was unemployed. He had been in Shanghai nearly two months. Witness was strolling along Foochow Road when he saw Ranji and Noor Deen coming. Noor Deen came and talked with witness and as they were talking Ranji struck Noor on the arm from behind. When he turned he was struck again, on the leg. Noor called out for the police and witness then went away. Witness did not know Ranji before.

Defendant said that complainant and the witness broke open a box in the mosque and stole something. They were sued for \$400 as having been stolen from the box. Defendant was there when a foreigner went to make a search. The detective asked him if he was one of the men and defendant said he belonged to the gaol. Defendant then went away and complainant and witness were taken by the foreign detective. Khair was together with him in the mosque at the time and he took Khair to the Municipal gaol to get him employment. Khair was in the mosque at the first fight, but not at the second one.

Complainant, recalled, said that he could not tell the date of this attack. It was about ten days ago. He was struck on the right arm and the left leg. The foreign doctor at the General Hospital attended to him.

His Worship adjourned the case until Wednesday at 10 o'clock, in order that the evidence of the police and the doctor might be obtained. Accused was ordered to enter into his own recognisances of \$100 to appear.

Shanghai, 31st August.

R. V. RANJİ KHAN.

Accused, a warder in the Municipal Gaol, was summoned on a charge of maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm upon one Noor Deen.

The hearing of this case, adjourned from the 29th inst., was resumed.

Sergeant Stuart Robinson, said that at 3.30 p.m. on the 21st inst., defendant and complainant were brought to the station by Indian Constable 181. The constable stated that the warder wanted to charge complainant with assaulting him in the Indian Mosque. Witness asked complainant if he had assaulted defendant, and he admitted having done so, but said defendant assaulted him first. As there were no marks on either of them, witness advised them to settle the matter between themselves and sent them away one at a time. About 4 p.m. complainant came back to the station and complained of having been struck on the arm with a stick by the Indian warder. A few minutes later the warder was brought in by Indian Constable 205. There was a slight swelling on complainant's forearm so witness advised him to take out a summons at the British Court and to acquaint the gaol authorities first.

Indian Constable 205, said that at the corner of Chekiang Road there was a big crowd. Witness was on duty in Foochow Road. He saw some pushing and when he got up accused and complainant were pushing each other and he separated them. The man with the injured arm said he wanted to go to the police-station. Witness picked up the stick and took them to the police-station. There was no other Indian there.

His Worship said the case would be treated as one of common assault, and defendant would be allowed to call any witnesses he wanted to.

Nuhr Mohammed said that at present he was out of employment. He was in the Mosque when there was a fight. He and Ranji both came from Tientsin. Noor Deen spoke to Ranji about there being three vacancies in Tientsin. Ranji said he had employment here and advised the other man to go up there. Noor Deen

swore at him; Ranji said they had been together at Tientsin and Noor again swore at him; Ranji swore back. Noor took hold of a stick and asked Ranji to come outside. Witness made Noor sit down and said "don't fight." Noor, when sitting down, struck Ranji and the latter caught hold of the stick. They exchanged blows and witness separated them. Ranji went away to report the matter at the police-station.

Complainant said witness was dismissed at Tientsin for giving false evidence.

By his Worship—Witness came to Shanghai before Noor Deen.

Accused, when asked if he had anything to say, stated that Noor Deen took up arms with him in the police-station at Tientsin. Complainant and two others stole some clothing and three of them served a sentence of a week's imprisonment. When Noor was released he was not allowed inside the police-station. After that he broke a Chinaman's head and was again taken before the Consul.

His Worship told accused this kind of talk would not help him much.

Accused said it was because of these incidents that complainant had made trouble with him. He was earning \$6 a month.

His Worship said that by the Act under which accused would be dealt with he was empowered to treat the case as one of petty assault and he did so because he thought that by so doing he could afford more adequate compensation to complainant for the injury he had suffered, and also because he did not think the offence itself was anything more than a common assault. He was satisfied that there was no real intention to do any serious injury. It was wrong of defendant to come behind complainant and try to swipe him over the head with a stick but in his Worship's opinion accused did not intend to inflict the injury he did. The man's arm was hanging loosely down by his side and the blow, striking the forearm, broke the bone. Defendant, however, would be fined very heavily and in default of payment of the fine would have to go to prison. The fine inflicted would therefor amount to \$48 and if defendant could not pay he would have to go to gaol for a month. He would have until noon next day to find the money, and his Worship warned him not to do this kind of thing in the future or he would find himself in prison.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 30th August.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General.

U. S. PEOPLE V. ROBERT FINLAY.

Robert Finlay was charged with stealing a silver watch from the private quarters of the General Hospital on the evening of the 29th inst. and further with assaulting J. D. Lodbury at the same time and place.

Accused admitted stealing the watch.

Inspector Bourke said accused had been sent to hospital at his Honour's request. Shortly before 11 p.m. the previous evening he was seen coming from the sisters' private quarters. The watchman stopped him and found the watch in his possession. The sisters gave the watchman instructions to detain prisoner while they sent for the police. Accused assaulted him with a stick, but finally Detective Sergeant Vaughan came along and took accused into custody.

Inspector Bourke then handed in a begging letter found in accused's possession.

His Honour said that on Saturday he was told that accused was lying in very bad shape.

Inspector Bourke said he had not heard from the doctor about him.

Mr. G. A. Derby said that accused had been discharged from a ship at Chefoo and the Consulate here had sent him to Nagasaki. He came back and a berth was procured for him on the Arthur Sewall; he cashed his advance note and then said he was too sick to go.

Accused said a friend had brought him in some whisky the previous afternoon and that had upset him.

His Honour ordered accused to be confined for sixty days unless shipped to the U. S. A. sooner.

SPANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 29th August.

Before SENOR H. G. DEL CASTILHO,
Consul-General.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL V. MOSES SCHWARTZ.

His Honour delivered the following judgment in this case:

In the matter of the Shanghai Municipal Police before this Consular Court charging Moses Schwartz, an Argentine subject under Spanish protection (as there is no Consul for his country in this town) for permitting public gambling on the premises of the Alhambra Hotel, the following judgment is given:—

The facts of the charge being admitted by the defendant, but he asserted that according to Argentine Law, public gambling is allowed upon certain conditions, this assertion not being proved to the satisfaction of this Court and even if it were proved the correctional law of the country of the residence, that is, the law of Spain, has to be applied and not that of the country of his origin, and the law of Spain not allowing public hazardous gambling, Mr. Moses Schwartz is hereby ordered to stop at once public gambling in the Alhambra Hotel. All the gambling apparatus in his possession will be confiscated unless he gives proper assurance to this Court that they will not be used for illicit purposes during his residence here in Shanghai.

The Police are hereby asked to investigate in company with a deputy of this Consulate if public gambling is carried on after this at the Alhambra Hotel. If it is still continued they are ordered to arrest all the Spanish subjects concerned and to confiscate all the gambling apparatus found there.

The defendant is permitted to appeal against this decision, in which case gambling must be discontinued till the final judgment.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 26th August.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate)
and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Assault by a Houseboy.

A foreign lady charged a house-boy with creating a disturbance and assaulting her in her house in Yuhang Road on the 25th inst.

Detective-sergeant Vaughan said that the defendant had been in the employ of complainant's father for no less than 27 years. Complainant's father was very

ill in bed and had been so for some time. At 9.30 p.m. on Thursday the defendant entered the house in a drunken condition and commenced to make a noise outside the door of the room in which the complainant's father was sleeping. Complainant tried to drag him away, whereupon he turned round on her and struck her over the head.

The complainant having given corroborative evidence, the Court sentenced the defendant to 300 blows and three weeks' cangue.

Kidnapping Extraordinary.

A venerable-looking old native, 62 years of age, was charged with being concerned, with others, not yet in custody, in kidnapping several girls from Kiangsi and disposing of them to various brothel-keepers in Shanghai, on various dates.

From the evidence tendered, it seems that the defendant and others in partnership with him had for some time past been decoying girls from Kiangsi, bringing them down to Shanghai and selling them to brothel-keepers here. The victims were taken with the defendant's countenance and quite believed his stories that the streets of Shanghai were paved with gold and that there were innumerable situations to be had here at very remunerative wages. On their arrival in Shanghai, however, they had their enlightenment. Nothing would have been known of this despicable traffic had not two kidnapped girls managed to escape from the defendant's house. One of them made straight for the premises of the Door of Hope and related her story, and the matter was reported to the Police. The other took away with her the defendant's account books, in which he had kept a record of his transactions with the brothel-keepers. This girl went to the house of a relative, who also communicated with the Door of Hope. On hearing of the matter, the Police at once took steps to arrest the defendant, but were saved further trouble by him coming to the Louza Police Station to report the theft of his account books.

Sergeant Johnston asked for a remand, so that the Police might arrest other men concerned.

Detective Aiers said that another man concerned was at present in Kiangsi collecting another batch of girls to bring down to Shanghai. The defendant's books contained entries referring to payments alleged to have been given as bribes to native detectives and this aspect of the matter would have to be investigated. The defendant asserted that these entries had been made since the books left his possession.

The Court remanded the defendant in custody, and ordered the girls to be sent to the Door of Hope temporarily.

THE MIXEDCOURT.

Shanghai, 29th August.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

WONG CHIN-TUAN v. CHANG LAI-SENG AND ONG SIH-SAN.

In this case the plaintiff, Wong Chin-tuan, is a British subject and carries on the business of a merchant at No. 44, the French Bund, Shanghai. The defendant, Chang Lai-seng, is a broker carrying on business in Hongkew, and the defendant, Ong Sih-san, is the proprietor of an opium shop, No. 59, Rue du Consulat.

Mr. Ebstein represented the plaintiff, the defendant Chang Lai-seng appeared

in person, and Mr. F. M. Brooks appeared for Ong Sih-san.

The Court said that all attempts to arrest the defendant in the case had failed and that therefore the two guarantors would have to pay Tls. 5,000 with interest, making Tls. 6,500, paying half each. The deeds, as soon as the money had been paid, would be sent to the French Mixed Court to await a decision with regard to their ownership.

Mr. Twyman said defendants would be released upon security, and in reply to Mr. Brooks answered that 3 weeks or at the most a month would be reasonable time to settle the claim.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Kidnappers Fittingly Punished.

An old man, 62 years of age, was before the Court remanded from the 26th instant, on a charge of being concerned in kidnapping several girls from Kiangsi and disposing of them to various brothel-keepers in Shanghai, on various dates.

Since the previous hearing another native had been arrested and added as a defendant.

Detective Aiers handed in to Court some books of account and papers found in the houses of the two defendants.

Seven girls who had been kidnapped by the defendants then gave evidence in the vernacular, as well as two women stated to be relatives of two of the girls.

After hearing the evidence for the prosecution and examining the defendants at some length, the Court sentenced the first defendant to 7 years' imprisonment and 1,200 blows, to be inflicted 300 at a time; and the second defendant to 5 years' imprisonment and 900 blows, to be inflicted 300 at a time.

A Club or a Public Gaming House?

Woo Ying-sun, described as unemployed, was charged with allowing public gambling at Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Kiu-woo-ka, at 9.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant, contrary to Municipal Regulations.

Dr. Vorwerk appeared for the defence.

Sergeant Johnston said that he received information as to gambling; being carried on at the above-mentioned premises, and at 9.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant he visited the house. On entering, he saw a room on the left which contained two tables for gambling. Witness asked for the books and noticed one native hiding them under his coat. There were counters and cash on the table. The account books produced showed the amounts won and lost by those who frequented the place.

By Dr. Vorwerk—There were five people playing. He did not know what the game was.

Dr. Vorwerk said the defendant was a respectable man and was employed as a shroff at the Belgian Bank. Several native bankers and brokers, friends of the defendant, were in the habit of calling at his house in the evenings and discussing the rate of exchange, etc. Very often they indulged in a quiet game of dominoes. Counsel did not see that there was any harm in that, as foreigners did the same thing at the Clubs. If those who were playing did not happen to have money in their pockets, cash were used as counters and the record of winnings and losses were kept in the books produced, just as in the Club's foreigners gave chits for their losses. All those who played were friends of the defendant and no strangers were allowed to take part.

Sergeant Johnston said that the bottom floor of the premises was rented by

the defendant for use as a gambling room. The only contents were two tables and the cash, counters, books and a few chairs. It was not furnished like a dwelling house; it had all the appearance of a room set apart for gambling. The defendant had not been in any proper employment for more than a year. He had made his living out of the gambling. The books showed that he had made his living in this way for some time; they showed that large amounts had been won and lost.

In reply to the Court, the defendant said that only eight or nine friends were in the habit of visiting the place.

Sergeant Johnston said he received information about the place from people who had lost large sums of money there and who said they had been invited in by people they met in street.

Dr. Vorwerk said it was simply a case of friends meeting together and having a friendly game of dominoes. It was not likely that strangers would be allowed credit. The books would show that accounts were settled about every ten days and never amounted to more than about \$30.

The Assessor said he was of opinion that the gambling was public. It seemed to him that any-one could go in and gamble. The defendant said that only eight or nine people frequented the place, but looking over only two pages of the books, he found the names and entries of the accounts of more than twenty people. The books also contained entries of melon seeds being bought by visitors to the house. This showed that the defendant was not the host.

Sergeant Johnston said that the largest transactions with strangers were evidently on a cash basis. One man reported having lost \$600 at one sitting.

The defendant said that the names appearing in books were all those of friends. One friend brought another.

Sergeant Johnston asked that a heavy sentence be inflicted.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$50.

Cruelty to an Unfortunate.

A brothel-keeper was charged with assaulting and beating a girl, aged 18 years, at 475, Kwangse Road, at 2 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The girl said that her mistress beat her with an opium pipe because she was too ill to carry out the duties that her mistress required of her.

The complainant's arms were black, as a result of the beating she had received. The defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 200 blows on the hands.

Shanghai, 30th August.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. BARCHET (U. S. Assessor).

A Sorcerer Punished.

Lan Yun-ming, a native of Shantung, was charged with extorting money by false pretences at a lodging house, by pretending to put various people in communication with deceased relatives.

Although the defendant had evidently been making an easy living out of numerous dupes, only one of the latter class came forward to make a complaint. From his evidence it appeared that the defendant made use of two rooms, in one of which he had a basin covered like a drum and concealed by a blanket. In connection therewith he had a lengthy india-rubber tube connecting with another room. The victim was taken into

the first-mentioned room, conducted to the basin and any spirit that he desired was called and put into communication with him. The supposed spirit was in reality the defendant, speaking through the tube from the other room.

The defendant, who seemed much amused by the complainant's account of the fake, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

An Ungrateful Boarder.

A native female was charged with stealing various articles of clothing, crockery, and furniture from a boarding-house.

The evidence of the landlady and her son showed that the defendant engaged a room in the boarding house and early next morning departed without saying farewell, taking with her the bed-clothes, curtains, crockery, etc.

The defendant was sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

Shanghai, 31st August.
Before Mr. HEANG HSUEN (Magistrate)
and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Trades Unionism.

Three carpenters, members of the Ningpo Guild, were before the Court on a summons, charged with being concerned, together with others not in custody, in extorting various sums of money from a native complainant by means of threats, on various dates.

Two other carpenters were before the Court, arrested on a warrant, charged with attempting to extort money from the complainant.

Mr. W. Leach, Assistant Inspector of Works, said that on the 8th instant the No. 1 carpenter visited a place where work should have been going on and found that the Ningpo carpenters were not at work there. He therefore dismissed them and sent them their wages. They refused to accept their wages, and evidently complained to the Ningpo Guild, for that body sent the No. 1 carpenter notice to attend a meeting at a tea-shop in Seward Road that night. The carpenter refused to attend, and also refused to attend the next night. Then they sent to him a bill for \$5.89 for expenses incurred at the tea-shop, and threatened that if he did not pay they would throw open the temple (that is, make him provide a feast for the whole guild). On the advice of his uncle, he paid the \$5.80. The No. 1 carpenter then came to witness and said he could not act as foreman any longer, owing to the persecution by the Guild. He had been also fined \$10 in the month of July, the Guild blaming him for engaging a Shanghai carpenter, who in reality had been engaged by Mr. Eitter, overseer in the Western district. Witness at last went with the No. 1 carpenter to Hongkew Police Station and laid the whole matter before Inspector Burke. For this, the Guild fined the carpenter \$30, with the threat that if he did not pay they would "throw open the temple." Since the first three defendants had been summoned, they had sent a message to the complainant threatening to kill him.

Mr. J. Eitter also gave evidence that on the 10th of July he instructed the No. 1 carpenter in the Western district to engage a certain Shanghai carpenter who was an excellent workman, though cheaper than the Ningpo carpenters. The man worked one day and then had to leave, because the Guild were making trouble. For having engaged this Shanghai carpenter the Guild fined the No. 1 carpenter \$10. In witness's opinion the Shanghai carpenters were every bit as good workmen as the Ningpo men, but the Guild always interfered with the employment of Shanghai men.

Three of the Council's carpenters gave evidence in corroboration, and were examined by the Court at some length.

Eventually the three Guild carpenters who had been summoned were ordered to pay fines of \$100 each—\$150 to go to the Door of Hope and \$150 to the Sinza Refuge—and to sign a guarantee not to interfere with the free employment of labour. The other two men, arrested on warrants, were discharged with a caution.

Extensive Jewellery Frauds.

Two silversmiths, a carpenter, and an unemployed native were charged with being concerned together in making spurious gold and silver jewellery for the purpose of defrauding pawnshops; also with defrauding various complainants of the sum of \$14 by pawning some of the said spurious jewellery on various dates in July; also with stamping the said articles with the chops of certain complainants.

The case had been remanded from the 19th instant for further enquiries and to give the police an opportunity of arresting two other men concerned. The evidence of Detective-sergeant Burnside at the previous hearing had been that on the evening of the 16th instant he received information that the above-mentioned frauds were being carried on, and at 7 a.m. on the 17th instant he visited the defendants' premises in Avenue Road and made a thorough search of the premises. There he found all the present defendants at work and seized a lot of imitation jewellery as well as lead and copper used in the making of the articles, and also samples of chops—forgeries on other hongs in town. It was the practice of the defendants to send the goods to Soochow to be sold or pawned. There were other men who were at present in the country and had not yet been arrested. There were two cases of goods having been pawned in Shanghai and the pawnbrokers were present to give evidence. No less than thirteen chops of well-known hongs in town had been imitated, and witness produced a piece of lead showing all these chops. The defendants made imitation gold articles out of lead plated with gold, and imitation silver out of copper plated with silver.

Detective-sergeant Burnside now stated that the Police had been unable to arrest the other men concerned, and asked that the present defendants be dealt with.

After a short consultation, the Court sentenced the principal prisoner—the employer of the other prisoners—to one year's imprisonment. The carpenter, who had apparently little to do with the frauds, was discharged, and the other two prisoners were sentenced to 300 blows each.

Furious Driving.

A mafou in the employ of Mr. Henry Morris was charged with furiously driving a pony and carriage along the Bund about 9.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

P. C. (48) Rosser said that about 9.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant he saw the defendant drive at a furious rate from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and pull up at the Ru-so-Chinese Bank. He took the mafou's name and address and told him he would be summoned. Afterwards the mafou drove to the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at a furious rate on the wrong side of the road. The mafou had been cautioned several times previously and the Captain-Superintendent of Police had previously written two letters to Mr. Morris on the same subject.

The Assessor said Mr. Morris had written saying that at the time his mafou was stopped by the police the pony was simply sauntering round the Kiukiang Road corner.

Inspector Kinipple said Mr. Morris's and the Police's idea of sauntering differed.

The defendant said he knew that furious driving was contrary to the Regulations, but it was necessary for the business.

The defendant was fined \$25.

HAMMERS AND EGGS.

I have seen hammers, weighing many tons each and operated by steam, that would crack an egg without crushing it, and yet at one blow smash a lump of iron as big as your head as flat and thin as this sheet of paper. There are several such hammers at Essen, in Prussia, where the German Emperor's big guns are made, and at Armstrong's foundry, by the river Tyne, in England.

I have looked at these hammers with admiration and awe. They are things to take one's hat off to. Oh, to have the power of a thunderbolt combined with muscular control that would enable me to take a moth between my thumb and finger without brushing the flour from its wings! And health, too, of course, health which should never, since I began to breathe, have been modified by an ache, a weakness or any physical suggestion that this condition would ever end.

But there! if wishes were horses beggars might ride.

Whether the Creator so intended it I cannot say, but every human life falls short of the ideal.

Here is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. H. C. Oo-thuizen, who lives at Stand 875, Richt Street, Burgheersdorp, Transvaal, on April 14 of this year, 1904, in which she tells you exactly how she suffered and what the chief symptoms were. If you are suffering from pains in the stomach, or kidneys, or from rheumatism, or have any of the symptoms she describes, it would be well for you to act on the recommendation she gives when she tells you what cured her. She says: "For nearly fifteen years I suffered from kidney complaint. I was hardly ever free from rheumatism, pains and backache. I became so ill at last that while in the Women's Camp at Bloemfontein, during the war I was taken into hospital and there remained for over two months. The treatment given me by the hospital doctors gave temporary relief and I was discharged from hospital. The rough conditions under which we were living at the time away from all home comforts did not tend toward building up my already shattered state of health. Having some friends in the camp who had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup, I visited them and from them heard the wonders of that remedy. I purchased two bottles and began to feel my health improve. I continued using the Syrup until I was completely cured."

There is no mistaking that story—it is a plain and simple one. But perhaps you would like to know more about the wonderful curative effects of this remarkable medicine in another case—this time the patient being a man. If so, read the accompanying extract from a letter written on March 27th, this same year, 1904, by Mr. X. Norodian of the Malay Location, Johannesburg. He says: "For nine years I suffered from severe pains in the vicinity of the kidneys, lost my appetite completely, and could only take milk and beef tea; anything more substantial would not remain in the stomach. I became so ill that I was forced to take to my bed. A doctor treated me for almost two months, but without success. On arriving at Cape Town at the outbreak of hostilities, a Malay friend told me of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle relieved me, and now I am never without a bottle in my house."

Only one bottle, he says, cured him, but he has such confidence in the remedy that he keeps it always handy. He can eat and enjoy and digest his food now. Without fire, no heat. Without digested food, no strength. That's Nature's law. Relief and cure for digestive disorders reside in Mother Seigel's Syrup. Cases on which excellent doctors have looked in despair are daily cured by it, and it is constantly adding to the working strength and happiness of the world.

BIRTH.

WADE.—On the 26th of August, 1904, at Kuling, the wife of Rowland R. Wade, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARTON—MACEWEN.—On the 23rd of July, 1904, at Hollington, England, S. Barton, of H.M. Consular Service in China, to Winifred, daughter of A. P. MacEwen, of The Grove, Hollington, late of China.

DEATHS.

COOPER.—On the 26th of August, 1904, at Marseilles, Jean, the dearly beloved daughter of the late Dr. Cooper and Mrs. Duncan Cooper, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice, aged four years and eight months. (By cable.)

ASHLEY.—On the 27th of August, 1904, at 3, Yuhang Road, Charles James Ashley, aged 69 years.

WESTALL.—On the 23rd of July, 1904, after a short illness, Alfred Charles Westall, of 6, Bedford Place, London, late of Shanghai, aged 69.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygro-		Thermo-		Influ.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Aug. 23	30.03	80.5	E.N.E.	12	84.0	76.6	87.8	71.2	c.
24	30.00	80.5	E by N.E.	12	82.0	76.6	87.0	72.7	b.c.
25	29.93	80.8	E.N.E.	12	84.2	78.4	86.2	73.8	c.
26	29.92	80.8	E.N.E.	12	83.8	77.6	87.3	72.9	b.
27	29.96	80.5	E.N.E.	2	83.7	75.9	88.4	72.2	c.
28	29.89	80.6	E by N.E.	1	84.1	76.4	87.6	69.6	c.
30	29.80	80.1	E.	2	82.2	74.5	88.6	68.0	b.c.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Messrs. Little, Noel, and Mininy.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA.—For Nagasaki—Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Upham, Mrs. J. D. Jansen, Mrs. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. H. Thomas and child, Mrs. Burgoyne and child, Mrs. Hudson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pratt, Misses S. P. Tsung, Wang, Hamlyn, Limby, Scott, G. Bidwell, and Morrell, Dr. A. Moore, Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh, Messrs. Z. Chee, W. K. Tsung, Takeda, Wang, F. Hagberg, C. Wedemeyer, R. H. Gaskin, Ya Tau, E. P. Hudson, and Thurnheer. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Sekiguchi, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wilson, Messrs. Hamana, W. K. Stanion, G. M. Jameson, A. Wilbert, B. Wendell, Jr., Schlichting, and Ward. For Yokohama—Sir Pelham L. Warren, C.M.G., Sir Robt. Bredon, C.M.G., Mrs. Ham, Misses Jansen and M. V. Andrews, Messrs. R. J. Warren, E. C. Jansen, Wm. Dobie, H. A. J. Macray, L. Midwood, and K. J. Kingsford. For Tacoma—Lieut. F. Lyon. For Seattle—Capt. W. T. Burwell. For San Francisco—Mrs. Middleton. For Liverpool or Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. George Clark. For Vancouver—Rev. D. W. Lyon. For London—Comdr. C. D. Car, eudale, R.N., and Lieut. The Hon. Bertram Mitford, R.N. For Chicago—Mr. Jungenfeld.

Per str. TSINTAU.—For Tsingtao—Mrs. Trautmann and baby, Messrs. Witkowski, W. K. Bell, W. Boker, Ostrowitzki, and Funke. For Chefoo—Messrs. W. K.

Mudditt and Zimmermann. For Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Müller, Messrs. C. Wolf, Agaita, G. W. Shipway, and Blum.

Per str. FOYANG.—For Kiukiang—Mr. Grevdon. For Hankow—Messrs. Christensen and W. W. Ritchie.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—For Weihaiwei—Messrs. Barr and Clough. For Chefoo—Master Scott. For Tientsin—Col. and Mrs. Day, Major E. C. Townsend, and Mr. Canduliti.

Per str. CHIYUEN.—For Canton—Mr. Chu. For Hongkong—Mr. H. Lussen.

Per str. ANPING.—For Tientsin—H. E. Yun.

Per str. TAISHUN.—For Tientsin—Messrs. H. C. Lee and Chow.

Per str. LINAN.—For Newchwang—Mrs. Hutchison and family, and Mr. Menier. For Chefoo—Mrs. Godsil and three children.

Per str. TAIWAN.—For Hongkong—Messrs. Collier, Christensen, Sharples, and James.

Per str. KWEILIN.—For Tientsin—Mr. Taylor.

Per str. GAELIC.—For San Francisco—Mrs. E. Gowan, Mrs. S. M. Forrest, Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh, Messrs. W. Schumann, Toag Foo-tai, Laing Chuck, Ow Yong-hoon, Laing Foo-yong, Tong Foo-pei, W. A. Gronlund, Ow Yong-beer, Yu King, Laing Se kong, Ow Tong-look, and Nam Ow-yong. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. J. Samon, Miss Velvin, Messrs. A. F. White, B. James, Zetterstrom, and C. R. Holcomb. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ringh.

Per str. AMERICA MARU.—For Hongkong—Miss Monroe, and Mr. J. S. Mae Nider.

Per str. WINGSANG.—For Nagasaki—Messrs. J. Elmore, B. A. Berry, W. Evans, K. Neijiri, Wong, and K. Suzuki. For Kobe—Capt. and Mrs. McIntosh, Messrs. M. Shono, S. Kurata, and Y. Tsuchiya. For Yokohama—Capt. J. W. Mannell, Messrs. H. F. Evers, W. H. Nicely, A. L. Cook, E. W. Colt, J. M. Lanihan, and Hwo.

Per str. KINGSING.—For Chefoo—Capt. and Mrs. Johns, Miss Leake, Messrs. A. R. Leake, and C. Nielsen. For Weihaiwei—Masters (2) Beutley. For Tientsin—Lieut. Shons, and Mr. A. Harrison.

Per str. CHYUEN.—For Hongkong—Messrs. C. A. James and Block.

Per str. CHINA.—For Hongkong—Vice Consul and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, Capt. C. W. Mead, Messrs. N. J. Cito, P. J. Horeld, W. M. Graham, E. Antouis, P. Klynen, E. F. Spethmann, E. Koppen, and W. C. Weedon.

Per str. FORMOSA.—For Moji—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Miller. For Yokohama—Messrs. George and W. McBride.

Per str. KIANGKUAN.—For Nanking—Miss Wright. For Hankow—Three missionaries.

Per str. HSIEH HO.—For Tientsin—Mr. C. A. Cooke.

Per str. CHENAN.—For Chefoo—Master Vanderstegen, and Mr. Ure. For Tientsin—Messrs. Perrin, de Loynes, and de Challoy.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—For Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch, Dr. Donaldson, and Mr. George.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Kiukiang—Mr. L. S. Webb. For Hankow—Messrs. Savage and A. Linton.

Per str. KWONGSANG.—For Swatow—Mr. G. A. Richardson. For Hongkong—Mrs. Courtney and daughter, Miss Bateman, and Mr. H. G. Smith.

INWARD.

Per str. FOYANG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Audrix and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpes, Miss Gray, Dr. J. Sjoquist, Rev. G. H. Bondfield, and Mr. Bell.

Per str. MEIDAH.—From Hankow—Mr. Schlichting

Per str. VORWARTS.—From Tsingtao—Mr. Wallace. From Tientsin—Mrs. Chaunclier and baby, and Mr. Ginsberg.

Per str. LIENSING.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Berthelot, Messrs. Friesching, B. Browning, Vergani, and A. Chazalon. From Chefoo—Messrs. Yamamoto, V. Yanaka, and Schumann. From Weihaiwei—Comdr. C. D. Carpendale, R.N., Lieut. A. F. Burrows, R.N., Messrs. F. Kopp, H. L. Kopp, and Kingsmill.

Per str. KWONGSANG.—From Hongkong—Mrs. Courtney and child.

Per str. EMPRESS OF INDIA.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Leiria, Miss Cowden, Capt. Maddock, Messrs. N. N. Ritchie, A. Levy, F. Machado, H. E. Kroe, F. B. Jacob, Yeung Soy-hing, and W. Hemprich.

Per str. WINGSANG.—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kwano and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Midzuma, Capt. and Mrs. Kojima and child, Mr. and Mrs. Matsubara, Dr. and Mrs. Kishi, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Nishitani, Miss Iwasaki, Rev. Em. Raemdonck, Messrs. S. Whiteside, Y. Aoki, K. Tonami, Wo Ko-see, Cha Swo-su, Mackler, K. Watari, T. Kwan, T. Fabe, S. Omori, and Ando.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Miss E. S. Clough, Mr. John Gorey, Revs. John W. Nichols and R. C. Wilson.

Per str. SUITAI.—From Hankow—Messrs. Berry, Wartemberg, and David.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Fathers Antonio and Francisco, Lieut. Mitford, R.N., Messrs. B. Wendell, W. A. Childress, A. Jung, A. Davis, Haylier, Elias, and Stewart.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Capt. Larsin, Messrs. Meek and Lee.

Per str. TAISHUN.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Brandeis and De Marteau.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. Stave, Messrs. Little, Noel, Minaing, Walstrom, and Newman.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—From Tientsin—Misses (3) Lang.

Per str. CHANGON.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. T. Wright.

Per str. YIKSANG.—From Swatow and Foochow—Major Townsend, and Mr. Cooper.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow—Mr. Wade.

Per str. KINGSING.—From Tientsin—Master Rupert Atkinson. From Chefoo—Mrs. and Miss Rouse and two children.

Per str. HSINCHI.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Edgar, Bandinel, and Peterhausen.

Per str. ERNEST SIMONS.—From Marseilles—Messrs. G. K. Leach, Haussou, M. de Cabrens, C. B. W. Moore, Perrin, De Challoy, and De Loynes. From Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Marchowsky. From Saigon—Messrs. Fauquet and Lambinet. From Hongkong—Mrs. E. Robins, Mrs. P. Vedagourckig, Miss About, Messrs. M. Jaffer and H. Bull.

Per str. FORMOSA.—From London—Hon. Lieut. and Qr. Short.

Per str. AMERICA MARU.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. W. Scott, Mrs. A. R. Miller, Mrs. Chura and two children, Mrs. Bollman and three children, Mrs. Vorontsoff, child, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brooks, Mrs. G. Asher, Mrs. T. A. Standing and two children, Mrs. E. Morel, Mrs. Simister and three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Anderson and child, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Railton and two children, Mrs. L. M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Dipple, Mr. and Mrs. Lent and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Murphine and two children, Misses Marie Stark, L. A. Trimble, R. Sia, M. Glassburner, Mable Burton, C. Bartlett, and J. Mackenzie. Rev. Jas. Simister, Messrs. Charles Hall, W. R. Clouth, Percy A. Scott, F. G.

Morse, J. J. Wade, T. W. Mitchell, G. Rose, Y. Midzuno, S. Midzuno, S. Hasegawa, J. Brand, R. Mackenzie, J. C. Townsend, W. G. Pypers, A. Duncan, J. B. Fitzgibbon, A. Okonezhnikoff, H. Ollerdesen, and T. Tanaka.

Per str. **GOUVENEUR JAESCHKE**—From Taingtao—Mr. and Mrs. Flaum, Mr. and Mrs. Nölting, Miss Baldamus, Mrs. Lollerbeck and family, Misses Richards and Kahmer, Messrs. Struve, Burkil, Nevil May, Stringer, Landis, Symonds and family, Jamieson, Basse, Lund, Blocks, Wallors, and Glowsoenoy.

Per str. **TATUNG**—From Hankow and Ports—Misses Cardwell and Patterson, Messrs. Cardwell and Gause.

Per str. **HSIEHHO**—From Tientsin—Mr. Plamm.

Per str. **ANPING**—From Tientsin—H. E. Teh Liang and suite.

Per str. **CRUSAN**—From Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stalker. From London—Lieut. G. G. C. Wood Martin and Sergt.-Major Fitzpatrick. From Marseilles—Mr. D. H. M. Boyle. From Singapore—Mr. Vander Kooy. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Hickie, Messrs. Max Stemple, Lo Kwok-he, H. E. Powell, Bastien, and F. C. Jeayes.

Per str. **GAELIC**—From Hongkong—Miss Frances La Prieteau, Messrs. H. H. Fox and Chang.

Per str. **EASTERN**—From Australia and Hongkong—Mrs. Ashton, Rev. and Mrs. Barnett and child, Mrs. Emmanuel and child, Mrs. Marshall and two children, Dr. Patrick, Messrs. Morse and Jas. Smith.

Per str. **CHINA**—From Japan—Mrs. G. B. Bresscott, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eves, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. L. M. Fredericks, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kremer, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Huerta, Mrs. H. Christie, Mrs. Large, Mr. and Mrs. Mutter, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Wheen, Mrs. Holter and child, Misses Mabel Mayfield, V. Valter, A. McElwin, S. M. Burdick, M. Shalgett, Loehr, S. Rhett, McCulloch, Petterson, Christie, Armstrong, C. Yen, M. C. White, Thomas, Baux, Kremer, and Wheen, Dr. R. H. Campbell, Masters Large and Holter, Messrs. G. Arnell, E. Schultz, H. C. Norris, G. F. Tucker, Whitham, J. Johnson, R. Schwab, V. L. Savage, A. Linton, Jno. Martin, M. M. Bazan, and E. H. Dunning.

Per str. **SHENGKING**—From Tientsin, Weihaiwei and Chefoo—Mrs. and Miss Ford, Mrs. Tuffe, Mrs. Rodgers and two children, Miss Labbri, Messrs. Borthwick,

Enhoney, Springard, Kerchstein, Allen, F. Gove, and P. W. Irvine.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN**—From Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. Moule, Mrs. Upcart, Messrs. Hudson and Tick.

Per str. **FUNGSHUN**—From Foochow—Rev. and Mrs. Reugh, Rev. and Mrs. Lacy and two children, Mrs. Gorg, Mrs. Hashiwata, Misses (2) Pearson, Messrs. Paine and Sakun.

Per str. **ELLA**—From Hankow—Messrs. Cawan and Bono.

Per str. **MANCHE**—From Yokohama—Mrs. J. Chollot and three children, and Mr. Mizoguchi. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beets and child, Mrs. Su Kin-ying, Mrs. Fong and child, Misses Moneau, Nakamatsu, and O. Osuji, Messrs. Moyersen, Wang, Wang Ming-sona, Somuagne, Mabel Cossay, S. Uyeda, San Wing woo, K. Nishida, On, and E. Zannis.

Per str. **YUENWO**—From Chinkiang—Messrs. Thomson and Keylock.

Per str. **WOSANG**—From Tientsin—Misses Bennett and Beresford, and Mr. Jacob.

Per str. **HSINFUNG**—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Rev. and Mrs. Miller, Professor Jenks, Dr. Tang, Messrs. Sheridan, Spitzel, Durand, Brown, Romer, Frederick, and John.

Per str. **PEKIN**—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Moule and child, and Mr. Frolsaso.

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22nd July, 1904.



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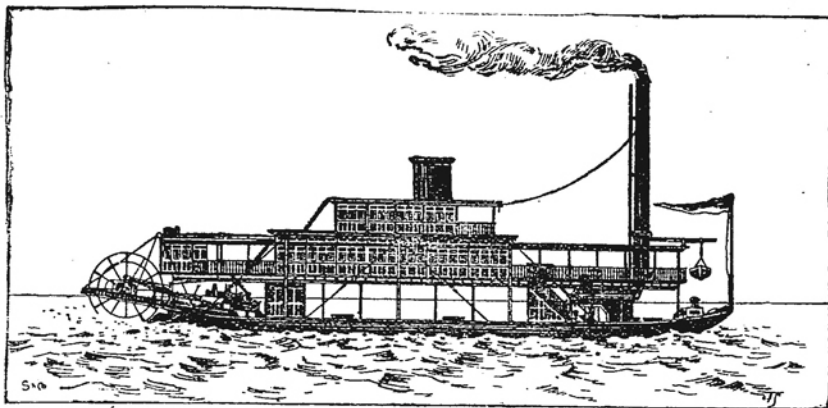


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27th May, 1904.

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5th April, 1904.

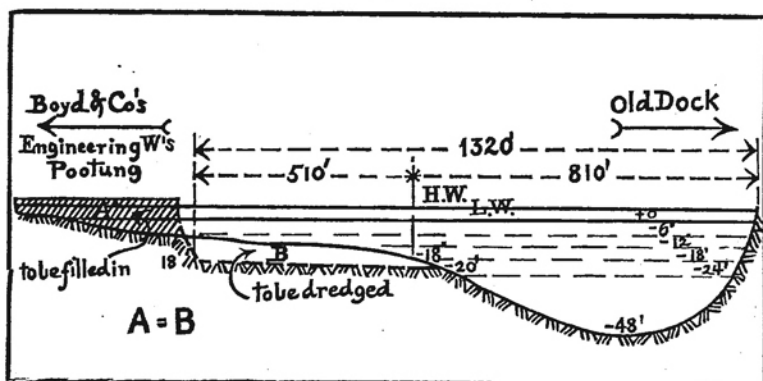
LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1904.

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE HUANGPU.

II.



THE objection that has been made that the proposed new bunding lines will by narrowing the channel lessen the amount of water in the river, and thus lessen the amount to be brought in by the flood tide, decrease the current, and so cause a greater deposition of silt than goes on at present, is shown to be unfounded by the sketch at the head of this article, which gives a section of the river bed between Farnham, Boyd & Co's Pootung Works and the Old Dock. It is proposed to make the river here 1,320 feet wide. Of this at present there is a width of 810 feet with a depth varying from 18 feet to 48 feet, which represents all of the river there is available for sea-going vessels, the remainder being shallow. It is proposed to dredge out 510 feet more on the Pootung side of the river to a depth of 20 feet, the part of the channel dredged being represented by the letter B, and the filling-in on the bank being represented by the letter A. All the filling-in is to come out of the bed of the river, so that while the river will be narrowed, the capacity of the bed will be just as large as it was before, and far more useful for navigation; in fact, what is contemplated is the substitution of a narrower, but deeper, channel, for a wider, but shallower one. There will be the same amount of water in the channel, but better distributed. On the Pootung side, where this section starts, there is a striking proof of the deterioration of the river. Steamers were once able to lie afloat where the sheer-legs are. Coasting steamers in light trim have now to moor head and stern a long distance off the pontoon.

Since we published the first sketch plan of the proposed new harbour

bunding line on the 15th of July, a number of letters, some criticising the plan adversely, some approving it, have appeared in our columns. Sir Charles Dudgeon's chief objection to it is that it is tinkering with the evil—a "patchwork policy" he calls it,—and he quotes Mr. de Rijke as saying that "indiscriminate 'tinkering' with the river is only likely to take us into deeper trouble." Anything Sir Charles Dudgeon writes on subjects connected with the prosperity of Shanghai is to be treated with the greatest respect, but we cannot think that when he wrote he thoroughly appreciated the present scheme. "Tinkering" with the river is what occurs when any single riparian owner gets permission to build a bit of foreshore or build out a wharf or a jetty, and half our trouble here is due to this tinkering in the past. But the present scheme is a comprehensive one dealing with both sides of the river from a little below Tunkadoo to the Cosmopolitan Dock; it is in line with the proposals of the experts who have reported what should and what should not be done to improve the river; and the work, if sanctioned, as we trust it will be, will be under the control and supervision of the most competent authority here, the Customs. We see no force whatever in the objection that has been made in some quarters to the Customs having the control of the work. In a floating population like this the Customs, as a permanent establishment, are better custodians of the interests of the port than even the Conservancy Board proposed by the Protocol, whose constituent parts would be constantly changing. No one can doubt the competence of the men whom Sir Robert Hart puts in charge of the departments con-

cerned with the river. Mr. R. B. Moorhead's main objection is to the work being begun at this end. He, too, talks of it as "a patchwork scheme," which it distinctly is not, and urges that "while the lower Huangpu remains in its present condition, any scheme to decrease the total volume of water passing up and down its channel should not be supported." The precedent of the Peiho, as we said before, shows that excellent results may be obtained from beginning the improvement of a river at the upper end; and, as we have endeavoured to show, there is no intention to decrease the total volume of water passing up and down. What is lost in width is to be gained in depth. The proposal of "C. R. M." to increase the volume of water in the Huangpu by diverting into it from Wuhu a portion of the Yangtze is a beautiful one; but to divert the Yangtze into the Soochow Creek in order to deepen the Huangpu is like introducing a full-grown tiger into one's house to rid it of rats. The alluvial plain on which Shanghai stands has in the course of centuries been reclaimed from the Yangtze; it is a little too audacious to suggest restoring it to that mighty stream.

The letter of Mr. G. Mobsby, C. M. G., which we published on the 27th of July must have reassured those who have been alarmed by the objections that this is a patchwork scheme which will do more harm than good. Without being an expert in hydraulic engineering, Mr. Mobsby is unquestionably a high authority on the Huangpu and the Yangtze. We should like to reproduce the whole letter, if we had the space at our command; but we must content ourselves with the following extracts:—

Were the harbour bunded throughout without receptacles for still water the tide would have a free course through the harbour, and retain its velocity; the particles of mud would remain suspended in the water; any portion that may settle during the still at high water would be removed by the increased action of the water when the tide turned; and the silting up process would be brought to a minimum. It must be remembered that silt only takes place in still or slack water. The stronger the current the more sediment there is suspended in the water in such a river as this, and naturally the more scour. So the point is not to retard the velocity of the tide in the method of bunding or by giving too much slope to the river bank.

Mr. de Rijke's first report is now about thirty years' old and nothing is yet done. In my opinion the riparian owners and others are justified in bringing this matter forward as a means to an end; and if the

riparian owners do score somewhat by the scheme proposed, why should they not? The signatories to the scheme are a good representative body of the best business men of this port. Where they score the community participates, though to some it may not appear so; it is true nevertheless.

The reason for the delay in taking in hand this great and necessary work is doubtless the fact that it is an international matter, which in itself is sufficient to retard any great and useful undertaking, as history proves. In such matters there is generally some one person who wants to pull the wires, but as it happens in the particular case under consideration it is not marionettes that are working but practical men of business.

However, it is gratifying to know that another wave of enthusiasm in the matter seems to have arisen, and I hope it will culminate in something tangible being done, as you and others desire. I assume the signatories to the present scheme view with concern the fact that Shanghai will in a few years be cut off from the sea unless by a creek, if the matter under consideration is not speedily taken in hand, and are anxious to avert such a calamity; consequently are willing to undertake a portion of the work themselves and perhaps thereby put a little enthusiasm and common-sense in the powers that be, be they Europeans or Chinese. At least this is the view I take of it.

The idea of confining the waterway to a natural limit or area is in my opinion the only way to make a success of conserving the Huangpu. This is a noticeable fact on the Yangtze, and naturally must apply to the Huangpu.

The signatories to this conservancy scheme deserve well of this community and should command the active support necessary to carry out this great work.

In the letters of "Riparian Owner," "One of the Signatories," and Mr. Chas. Rayner, many of the objections raised in the letters already mentioned are satisfactorily dealt with. The last-named gentleman's letter should enlist the sympathies of all who want to see something done to stop the continuing deterioration of our river, in which forty years ago there were three tiers of large sailing-vessels and two tiers of smaller craft swinging securely at their anchors. Is anything to be gained, Mr. Rayner asks, "by discrediting the efforts of a very representative body of Shanghai business-men to take the bull by the horns and to make an actual beginning in river improvement work, instead of the oris-ing and talking?" And for the benefit of those who still doubt whether the scheme will not do more harm than good, he adds: "Let our petition and the accompanying charts be submitted to Mr. de Rijke who enjoys the confidence of this community—let us hear what he has to say,—and until then let us suspend judgment, and let us show a united front to those who care only for the purely political side of the whole question of River Conservancy, and not at all for the whole question."

Most of all, let us beware of those who would shelve the matter again by hinting that "this is a scheme for the benefit of so-and-so," or, "you know the conservancy scheme would

have been put through long ago but for the secret opposition of such-and-such a Power." It is difficult to refute calumnies of this kind, which yet have their effect with people who do not think: the wise man treats such innuendoes as he does anonymous letters. Here is an attempt which promises success to break through the apathy and almost criminal indifference of years' standing; let us do our best to forward it.

In conclusion, we have to draw the attention of our readers to a mistake in some copies of the map of the Huangpu issued by us as a supplement yesterday. The red line appears therein out of touch with the present pontoons and wharf stagings from the Soochow Creek to the old Ningpo Wharf on the Hongkew side of the river. The intended line is in exactly the same position as the green line of Me-srs. Franzius and Bates, avoiding any interference with the wharves in question; and those of our readers who have received copies of the map in which there is a divergence between the two lines are requested to make the necessary correction.

If this scheme is adopted, Shanghai present and future will owe a deep debt of gratitude to all these whose names are appended to the letter published by us on the 15th of July, and especially to those who drew up the scheme. To whatever they may gain, if anything, by the great work they propose to do without calling on anyone for pecuniary assistance, they will be amply entitled.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE OCCUPATION OF LIAOYANG.

Tokio, 1st September, Urgent.
The Japanese occupied Liaoyang to-day.—Special telegram.

THE DESPERATE ATTACK ON LIAOYANG.

Tokio, 1st September.
The Japanese Right Army had already on the 29th ultimo crossed the Taiise River and occupied the heights east of Hsuanmiaotse, four miles north-east of Liaoyang.

The left column of the Right Army had severe fighting at the Shihmeling Pass, but so far had not succeeded in capturing it,

The Left Army occupied Hsi-shangpo, after attacking the formidable defences, and bivouacked there on the 29th ultimo, the Central Army advancing co-ordinately with the other two.

All the armies resumed the attack on the 30th ult. on their respective fronts and hot engagements ensued, as the enemy being reinforced resisted stubbornly.

The Left Army succeeded in occupying the heights west of Hsinlitun, about four miles south of Liaoyang, at midnight on the 30th, a heavy blow to the enemy's main position, being within the four miles' radius from Liaoyang.

The enemy's attention was concentrated first on the Japanese right and subsequently on the left.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that it appears that reinforcements have been pouring into Liaoyang during the past weeks, totalling two army corps.—*Reuter.*

THE ISSUE STILL UNCERTAIN.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

A telegram from Tokio dated the 1st instant says that the battle at Liaoyang is still progressing. Official dispatches dated late on the 31st ult. says that neither contestant has realised any visible result.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

A letter from the Foreign Office to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce says that, in consequence of the representations made by His Majesty's Government, the whole question of contraband is now under consideration by the Russian Government.—*Reuter.*

THE COURSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

Reuter understands that the autumn campaign will probably terminate with the fall of Port Arthur and the driving of General Kuropatkin out of Liaoyang.—*Reuter.*

JAPAN'S POWER TO STAY.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

It is pointed out that the financial position of Japan will enable her to continue the war for a long time yet, while as long as she is victorious, her credit is undiminished.—*Reuter.*

MR. SMOLLETT CAMPBELL'S NEW VIEW OF THE DUTY OF NEUTRALS.

Chefoo, 1st September.

Regarding the affair of the Independent, the Chinese Government has decided that no contraband bound for Nanchow shall necessarily be discharged in a mere port of call.—*Special telegram.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE RETURN OF THE TIBET MISSION.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

According to present plans, the Tibet Mission is to leave Lhasa on the 15th of September.—*Reuter.*

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London via Bombay, 1st September.

The steamers Clan Matheson, Sardinia, and Den of Airie are unable to discharge at Marseilles.

A general strike, in sympathy with that at Marseilles, will be declared to-day at ten Mediterranean ports, including Corsica and Algiers.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 31st August.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Hupé expectant prefect, Yeh Chin-kuei.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 31st August.

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, who was to join the Russian headquarters, will, on account of illness, not start for the Far East.

The Baltic squadron has returned to Cronstadt.

There is a great commotion noticeable in Armenia. It is considered to be a consequence of the Russian defeats in the Far East. Turkey is taking extensive measures. She is mobilising the fourth army corps.

The revenue and expenditure of the German Empire in 1903 closed with a deficit of only 6,344,000 marks.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA

Major General Desino, the Russian Military Agent in China, has kindly placed at our disposal the following telegram:—

From Russian Headquarters,

31st August.

On the 26th August the three Japanese armies under Generals Kuroki, Nodzu, and Oku undertook the general advance on our positions at Landianshan. A stubborn resistance at these positions did not enter

in our plans. Consequently it was ordered to detain temporarily the enemy on the Landianshan position which was most vigorously attacked and to retreat gradually with the other three army corps from the positions at Aitsantsian towards the positions selected in front of Liaoyang, to which positions—after the fight of 26th August—also were removed the third Siberian and the 10th army corps.

Yesterday, the 30th August, the Japanese armies again attacked our Liaoyang advanced positions and were successfully repulsed along the whole line.

THE N.-D. L. S. Prinz Regent Luitpold passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 29th ultimo.

THE English mail which left Shanghai on the 25th July, per P. and O. S. Bul-larat, was delivered in London on the 29th August.

THE N.-D.-L.S. Bayern, with the German mail of the 2nd ultimo, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo at 4 p.m.

THE German gunboat Jaguar arrived here yesterday from Kiukiang.

THE strs. Patroclus and Benvenue passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 29th ultimo.

THE silk which left here per R. M. S. Empress of China, on the 6th ultimo, arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 30th idem.

CAPT. Parr, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Yatung, succeeds Mr. Brazier at Kowloon, and Mr. V. C. Henderson is appointed Acting Commissioner at Yatung.

In past years the Christy Minstrels at St. James's Hall had a song the refrain of which was, "My gallant Light Horseman, in the wars he was slain." It did not say if this outrage was suffered at the hands of the police.

WE have received a very effective poster in black on a blue ground, announcing the intended appearance on Wednesday next of an illustrated paper. "The Eastern Sketch," for which there is plenty of material available here at the present time at any rate.

It is taking a long time to carry out the disarmament of the Askold completely. The work, under Inspector Mellows was still proceeding yesterday, as also were the repairs. It is not yet certain that the cruiser will leave dock on the 11th, but she cannot now get out before that date.

It may have been an omission only, but it is worth noting, that Major-General Flong did not put his name to the telegram circulated yesterday from the Russian headquarters and stating vaguely that the Japanese having been "lured on" once more had been repulsed along the whole line.

At 0.40 a.m. yesterday a native was stabbed in Tiendong Road by some Cantonese. He was wounded in several places, and accordingly was sent to Hospital. One arrest has been made and the man says he can identify the other assailants. He was sufficiently well to leave hospital during the morning.

WE have received Tientsin papers to the 27th ult.—The "Peking and Tientsin Times" says of Tieh Liang's southern tour:—"Ostensibly his mission is to see what can be done to improve the military organisation of the Empire, but in reality it is largely to see how far the various arsenals are exerting their best efforts at production, and how their ability to turn out more arms and ammunition may be extended; also to induce the various provinces to discover fresh ways and means of sending up further money contributions to Peking."—It goes on to say that "his present mission seems to us more strongly reminiscent of that former tour of one Kang Yi than suggestive of a new era of progress and advancement."—Captain Barnes of the 1st Chinese Regiment has been appointed Transvaal Emigration Agent for Shantung.—Colonel Doybor Misunitzky, lately in command of the Russian Legation Guard, a man of giant size, who was very popular in North China, was captured by the Japanese at Telihse, and is now a prisoner in Japan.

DURING 1903 seven new dispensaries were opened in Burma and one was closed, leaving 134 civil medical institutions at work at the close of the year. The total number of patients treated was 979,194 as against 925,414 in the preceding year. The indoor patients increased from 42,168 to 47,934, and 77 per cent were discharged cured. The mortality was 5.6 per cent as compared with 6.3 per cent. The out-patients numbered 48,014 more than in the previous year. The average daily attendance was nearly 5,000. Small-pox cases numbered 271 as against 499 the year before; cholera 674 against 278; 18 cases of beri-beri occurred among the lighthouse and lightship population and one case proved fatal. Of those who sought treatment 9 per cent were Europeans, 1.8 per cent Eurasians, 16.5 per cent Hindus, 14.5 per cent Mahomedans, 54.9 per cent Burmese, and 11.4 per cent other classes. Our figures are taken from Col. C. G. Little's notes and official statistics, just issued. This mentions also that the Hospital assistant service is still causing trouble owing chiefly to the difficulty of finding suitable men to stand the climate.

ALREADY the season and crop report of Burma for the year ended the 30th June last has been issued, and it records a favourable season. In Lower Burma the early rains were good, the middle rains slightly deficient, the later rains were heavier and continued longer than usual. The damage to standing crops due to this cause was, however, insignificant. In Upper Burma the distribution of the monsoon was similar, but the failure of the middle rains was such as to threaten serious scarcity in certain districts. This was happily averted by exceptionally good later rains. The fallow area during the year under report is 3,120,954 acres as against 2,892,605 in the preceding year. The area cropped has, however, risen from 11,355,614 acres to 12,595,156 acres. The total area under irrigation increased from 649,062 acres to 686,588 acres. The construction of the Shwabo canal is still in progress. The area under rice increased by over 1,000,000 acres; and the crop was a bumper one; that under cotton increased by not quite 20,000 acres. There are marked increases in the number of head of cattle.

M. OKONETCHINKOFF, Chaplain of the ill-fated cruiser Rurik, and who went through the battle of Tsushima without any injury, arrived in Shanghai by the America Maru, on his way home to Russia. He was released by the Japanese and placed under the protection of the French authorities.

The clergyman's frock, as a cloak for misdemeanours, has gone out of fashion in England since Thomas à Becket made his great but ineffectual stand. In China, however, it still has its value. A defendant escaped a whipping in the Mixed Court yesterday on the ground that he was "in holy orders."

We have received the report of the Administration of Salt Revenue in Burma, and quote the following passage:—The most marked feature of the year's trade in foreign salt was the attempt made by the shippers of Liverpool salt to recover the position which was held by salt of British manufacture up to the year 1894. Imports of this salt rose from 332,474 maunds to 579,236 maunds and the proportion of the total imports increased from 24 per cent. (1902) to 42 per cent. The total quantity of German salt imported decreased slightly, and the proportion fell from 59 per cent. to 57 per cent. The import of salt from other foreign countries and other provinces of India in the course of the year was inappreciable.

THE "Gartenklub" and a number of invited friends spent a pleasant afternoon at their new grounds on Avenue Paul Brunat on Wednesday. A goodly number of ladies graced this their first fête and the band of the German man-of-war Geier enlivened the party with well-rendered music. The "Gartenklub" owns a prettily situated tract of land of some twenty-five mow. The largest part of the grounds has been devoted to tennis courts, but the whole and especially the front part has been tastily laid out and planted as an ornamental garden. Though only a few months old, there is no lack of cosy, shady nooks and of pretty flower-borders. (We understand that Messrs. L. Boehmer & Co., who have recently started a branch of their Japan business here, have planned and carried out the garden work.) A very elaborate country house has been planned for the club, but to ensure themselves the immediate enjoyment of their new home, the members have decided to at once build a smaller house, which now nears completion. This house will ultimately be a dependency of the clubhouse; but in itself it is complete, with a large ladies' reception room, the inevitable bar, baths, etc., and its architecture is in the gay composite style which is so much in vogue in Germany. We understand that our German friends will inaugurate their new country-house shortly and we can only congratulate them on the happy thought and its successful and prompt realisation.

THE "Chefoo Daily News," in its issue of the 28th ult., works hard by pen and pencil to stimulate the agitation for the establishment of an International Municipality at Chefoo.

We learn from the "Korea Daily News" that only 3,000 Korean soldiers are to be kept in Seoul, and they are to be turned into police, and their officers into sergeants of police.—The former Kamni of Chemulpo Mr. So Sang-chip, who recently fled to Shanghai to

escape punishment for embezzling 50,000 dollars of Government funds, has returned bringing with him the exact amount of his defalcations. He has been forgiven by the Emperor and it is said he will be reinstated in office.—The magistrate of Sinchon sends a pitiful wail to the Foreign Office complaining of the desolation of his district, owing to the coolies running away in all directions on hearing of the Japanese demand for labour. He questions them sorrowfully: "How can I supply the Kamni of Chinnampo with 600 coolies, as he requests? I haven't got 6, let alone 600."

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 26th, Kobe the 27th, and Nagasaki the 27th ultimo.—Mr. Gojuro Nagasaki, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama, died on the 17th from meningitis.—The str. Kanagawa Maru, 99 tons, was sunk by collision with the Muroan Maru off Hokkaido on the 18th. No lives were lost.—Mr. George Booth, who came to Yokohama in 1872 to the firm of Lane, Crawford & Co., died there on the 17th, aged 68.—Philatelists are warned that enormous quantities of forged Japanese postage stamps have been made in Japan and placed on the market.—The business in Hirano Water is being turned into a limited company at Kobe with a capital of 125,000 yen.—The O. S. K. S. Mokpo Maru was launched at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, on the 25th.—The new P. M. S. Manchuria, sister to the Mongolia, was to leave San Francisco on the 23rd inst. for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Hongkong.—The new U. S. S. Tacoma, 3,200 tons, has been ordered to these waters.—The Eretria, which was one of the steamers stranded at Yokkaichi, has been placed in the N. Y. K.'s Hokkaido service.—The str. St. Hubert, 3,400 tons, has been sold to Japanese, who have bought another foreign steamer of 1,900 tons and named her the Oyama Maru.—The recovered Sungari arrived at Nagasaki on the 22nd.—The new M. B. K. S. Chohakuzan Maru, 2,263 tons gross, was successfully launched at Nagasaki on the 21st. The whole of her steel constructive work was cast at Nagasaki, instead of being imported from Europe, so that she is entirely home-made.—The British steamer Clitus, 1,588 tons net, has been sold to Japanese.—Rear-Admiral H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died in Canada on the 26th ult. of peritonitis.—Mr. Norman Cullen, a "Daily Mail" correspondent, mysteriously disappeared at Tokio, but was found unconscious in Ueyeno Park by a Japanese doctor, and brought back to the Bluff Hotel.—The Paris "Temps" points out that the Restchitjelnij violated the neutrality of China by coming into Chefoo with passengers and dispatches.—The Japanese are now engaged in raising the steamer Nagadan at Dalny, and they have recovered the caisson of the dock which had been sunk.—A violent storm raged over Fusan on the 20th, and it was in the same storm that the Chitose and Tsushima attacked the Novik.—Mr. Clifford Wilkinson, of Tansan fame, has offered twenty houses at Takaradzuka for the use of wounded Japanese soldiers.—The Japanese Government has been advised by wire that the Diana has not arrived at Saigon.—The bridge of the Reschitjelnij, which is now at Dalny, is completely destroyed, some of her guns are useless, and she is full of water.—An agreement was signed on the 20th ult. between Japan and Corea, by which a Japanese is to be

appointed Adviser to the Korean Department of Finance, and a foreigner Adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs.—The Dalny branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was opened to business on the 23rd ult.—Only nine of the crew of forty of the M. B. K. S. Akunoura Maru, which foundered in the typhoon on the 20th ult. off the Gotos, were saved.—Masampho, Corea, was visited by a typhoon wave on the 20th ult., which washed away over 130 Korean houses and some fifty Coreans. All the fishing boats at sea from that port are missing.—A London telegram to the "Mainichi" says that that there was a report in St. Petersburg that Admiral Skrydloff has been superseded.—A rich vein of gold has been discovered in Iwate prefecture.—The Japanese Government has decided to establish Meteorological stations at Newchwang, Yongampho, Dalny, Chemulpo, and Fusan.

THE "Foochow Echo" of the 20th ult. has the following note, which we have much pleasure in reproducing:—

Mr. Frank Brady (aet. 13), the son of Mr. H. F. Brady, H. B. M. Consul, has obtained an Open Entrance Scholarship into Charterhouse School against some 70 competitors. He was, at the time, head boy of the Malvern Link School. We beg to be allowed to heartily congratulate our popular Consul on his son's splendid start, and hope it may lead to the brilliant career which it certainly promises.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hsinhua writes that two distinct though slight shocks of earthquake were felt in that city on the 22nd inst., at about 3.15 in the afternoon. A service was being held in a mission church at the time and many persons ran out of the hall in alarm. Our correspondent adds that the rice crops in the district are excellent. One Chinese described them as "two degrees above perfection."

We have received Hongkong papers to the 24th ultimo.—The Gaelic passed through the centre of a typhoon on the 17th ult., the barometer falling to 28.02. The vessel sustained no damage.—H. M. S. Sirius arrived at Hongkong from Singapore on the 21st.—Shanghai dogs are excluded from Hongkong for six months more.—It is hoped to save the Agincourt which is deeply embedded in the sand with 13 feet of water in holds 1 and 2, near Pig's Head Point, Hainan. She is a new vessel of 2,768 tons, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne at a cost of £50,000.—The missing crew of the str. Agincourt, stranded near Hainan, have turned up in a junk at Hoihao.—Mak Shong, a Chinese lady 102 years old, died in Hongkong, where she had resided 50 years, on the 19th. She had been blind for 16 years, but retained her memory, and died surrounded by her grandsons and great-grandchildren.—The new C. N. S. Shanghai, built at Hongkong, is completed.—The str. Cranley, which was stranded in a typhoon at Yokkaichi, has arrived at Hongkong. The American steamer Shawmut, which arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd, ran into a typhoon on her way down from Japan, behaving well, except that her staterooms leaked badly, and the passengers had to congregate in the social hall. One of her boilers leaked too, and she had to go over to the docks for repairs.—The report that two Russian destroyers were

stranded near Weihaiwei arose from the British destroyer that was sent to bring off the crew being mistaken for a Russian.—H. M. S. Sirius was being sent out to look for the Humber, which anchored on her way south to avoid the typhoon, when the latter turned up safe and sound.—The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., pays a dividend of ten per cent for the half-year.—The British India Co. have launched one of four turbine steamers, the Lhasa.—There was no gymkhana at Hongkong on the 27th, the race-course being flooded.—Considerable space is devoted in the papers to the recent typhoon.—There was no electric light or power to be had at Hongkong for a time on the 25th owing to a breakdown at the works.—The report of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., for the first half of 1904 shows a divisible balance of \$88,876, and the directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent.—The report of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, etc., Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st July last shows a divisible balance of \$85,363, and the general managers propose a dividend of 5 per cent.

THE "Hongkong Daily Press" says:—In view of the daily expected fall of Port Arthur political circles are advised that Great Britain is on the point of concluding negotiations with China for the occupation in perpetuity of Weihaiwei. The exact nature of the reported transaction is not definitely stated, but it is thought that it will take the form either of purchase of the port and hinterland or their acquisition by a ninety-nine-year lease, renewable for ever by the terms of the British tenure. Weihaiwei reverts to China the minute the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula ceases. That Lord Lansdowne, who will be compelled to deal with the situation, will do his utmost to prevent the British evacuation of the port is considered certain.

RIVER navigation in Burma during monsoon floods has its special risks, according to the "Bangkok Times." We read:—On Monday the river near Yeh was in high flood; and the Moulmein newspaper reports that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mergui foundered in a paddy field.

THE "Bangkok Times" says that the P. & O. S. Malacca has a large consignment on board of articles for the Kuala Lumpur Exhibition. The Borneo Co., probably the largest exhibitor at Kuala Lumpur, have most of their exhibits on board the Malacca. It seems that the Borneo Co. have taken about one-fifth of the floor space at the exhibition; and in order to make their show a success they telegraphed to England for samples. In return, they were sent pictures, goods and exhibits of every sort, including machinery and examples of Nobel's dynamite processes, and everything was placed aboard the Malacca.

THE "Times of Ceylon" has the following interesting account of the new rock on which the "Prinz Heinrich" had the misfortune to strike:—

There is no doubt that the discovery of the rock near Dondra Head, on which the German steamer "Prinz Heinrich" nearly came to grief a short time ago, was most fortunate, for, lying as it does, right in the track of steamers, it might unquestionably have proved a constant source of danger. It was found by Captain Legge, the Master-Attendant,

in record time. This was chiefly due to the fact that the fishermen knew its position and the German officers had marked it as carefully as possible on their chart, from which it was copied on to Captain Legge's chart. Some years ago a ship struck on an unknown and uncharted rock in the Red Sea, and it was two years before the rock was found and charted the "Avocet," after the vessel which struck upon it. So it will be seen we are very fortunate in locating this dangerous rock so readily. In fact, Captain Legge expected that he might be engaged in the work for several months. He has sent his report in to Government and no doubt it will be published for it should prove very interesting reading. The rock is a pinnacle about 150 feet long and 150 feet broad. Of coral growth it has probably taken some sixty years to rise to ten fathoms, for coral grows at the rate of an inch per month, it is said.

A tremendous swell was running during the investigation, and everybody on board the Samson was more or less indisposed. The life boat was launched for the purpose of taking soundings of the rock, but the sea was such that the boatmen refused to go out, and the work had to be done in an out-rigger canoe. The Samson is about as unsuitable a boat for the work as could be selected and so would Captain Channer's yacht be, if it was decided to sent it down there. When the life-boat was being hoisted on to the tug again, it was nearly stove in.

The sea round the coast of Ceylon is said to be pretty well-known, but a fresh survey would certainly seem to be imperative.

We have received the "L. and C. Express" of the 22nd and 29th July.—A decision of the House of Lords, as final court of appeal, has saved the ratepayers of London £3,000,000 on the purchase price of the New River Company.—"General" Booth was planning a motor "campaign" throughout England, with quarter-hour addresses en route.—Big cricket scores of the week included 343 not out by Mr. Perrin of Essex and 166 by "W. G." on his fifty-sixth birthday.—The Southsea South Parade pier and concert pavilion were destroyed by fire on the 19th July.—In a cricket match at Beckenham on the 16th July, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank scored 98 and the Chartered Bank 55.—Mr. Herbert Campbell, of many Drury Lane pantomime successes, is dead.—According to reliable information, Submarine A1 has accomplished a most successful trial in deep water off Walney Island. She is considered the best of the whole "A" class, having done ten hours' continuous running. A3 rather suffered on her journey from Barrow to Holyhead in tow of H.M.S. Hazard. Her eight cylinders all worked very badly, and as other parts of her machinery got out of adjustment, she will require a thorough overhauling.

The issue for the 29th is about half filled with references to the exploits of the Vladivostock and Red Sea squadrons.—There were severe storms in many places following the severe heat and several deaths from lightning were reported.—The Fiscal reformers are reduced at last to describing Free Traders as "Little Englanders."—H. M. S. Pathfinder, the first of the new scouts, has been launched from Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Company's yard, Birkenhead.—Mr. Whigham of the "Morning Post," thinks that had General Kuroki advanced directly on Mukden, instead of on Liao-

yang, after his victory at the Yalu, he could have annihilated the Russian forces in Manchuria.—The Allanton confiscation did more damage to insurance business than the sinking of the Knight Commander or the capture of the Malacca.

NAVAL notes from the "L. & C. Express."

Lord Brassey, before the London Chamber of Commerce, on the 15th July, delivered an address on the state of the navy, with special reference to the interests of commerce. He said in first-class battleships ready for service we were equal to a combination of three Powers, and if including ships building, and assuming an equal rate of progress, we were fully up to a two-Power standard. We were strong in cruisers of every type. We had maintained our maritime supremacy, but we had maintained it by an expenditure never before approached in time of peace. The expenditure necessary for ourselves depended on the expenditure elsewhere. The contingency of war with the United States was not in the contemplation of British statesmen, but we were bound to look more narrowly to naval preparations on this side of the Atlantic, and we had been compelled to go forward. In naval policy half-measures accomplished nothing. We had now gone beyond the aggregate expenditure on shipbuilding in France, Russia, and Germany, and we built at least 20 per cent more cheaply than in Russia and France. The indications were that competition on naval preparations was becoming less severe. If foreign powers cut down we were ready to follow. In his opinion there was little room for criticism in the latest programme of construction for the British navy. The ineffective class had disappeared, and our efforts in the future might be directed more than hitherto to the reinforcement of the fleet in battleships. He urged that the Admiralty should do more for the education of the young officers of the Naval Reserve, and might give premiums to shipowners for the education of cadets.

The mobilisation of the fortifications of Portsmouth for defence against attack began on the morning of the 11th July and ended at noon on the 15th July. During this period the whole of the sea defences in the Portsmouth command were kept constantly manned, practically every man in the garrison being at the position which would be assigned to him during a state of war or of tension. The electric searchlights were in use throughout each night, a strict look-out was kept, the crews were continually at their guns, and every possible precaution was taken to detect hostile boats approaching Portsmouth Harbour. All the available steam tugs and launches belonging to the War Department were used in endeavouring to run past the forts and enter the harbour unobserved, but though some succeeded in getting near to the entrance, and every device was tried (such as one boat attempting to pass in under cover of another), it is understood that no vessel during the whole period was successful in entering the harbour. A boat apparently succeeded in creeping unobserved past the forts defending the outer approaches, but on arriving near the entrance of the harbour it was instantly seen by the aid of the cross searchlight on Haslar-wall and quickly put out of action.

LINLEY Sambourne's cartoon in "Punch" of the 20th ult. is called "Till Further Notice." There is a big poster on a wall: "Cirque Russe—Kuropatkin's

Grand Gala Performance entitled "The Conquest of India;" and the Bear, who has a soldier's cap on, and whose head is tied up in a bandage, is pasting over it, "Unavoidably Postponed."

THE New York Rapid Transit Subway was opened to public traffic on the 2nd inst. This means of communication is in addition to the elevated railways, the trolley cars, and the Broadway omnibuses.

THE following telegram, dated New York, 30th July, is from the "Japan Daily Mail":—

The "Journal" says the following advertisement was received at its office to-night: "To shipbuilders and owners—Wanted, steamers of no less than 6,000 tons tonnage, to have a speed of 18 knots and more, and must be made so they can be fitted with armour plate or converted into cruisers. For particulars, apply to Grassman and Hirtz Company, 94 St. Mark's place."

For some time Grassman and Hirtz have been in communication with a French firm in Paris, the name of which they declined to give, and as a result of their negotiations are prepared to begin the purchase for cash of all the steamers they can acquire, answering the specifications of the French firm.

Grassman said to-night that his partner, Hirtz, had received a cablegram from Paris reading: "I want 200 or more warships, will pay any price, eighteen knots an hour."

"I will begin negotiations at once," said Grassman, "and hope in a short time to cable the Paris firm. I am able to fill the order. The Russian Government is really the purchaser. The firm in Paris represents the Czar in these negotiations, and they are buying for him. It is his purpose to get together the greatest fleet that can be gathered and he will send such a number of warships to the Far East as will overwhelm the Japanese navy."

It is understood that Hirtz has actually begun the accumulation of the vessels desired by Russia, having already entered into telegraphic correspondence with several large shipbuilding concerns known to have ships on the ways.

A NOVEL, though very unwilling, applicant appeared, says the "British North Borneo Herald" of Sandakan, before the Acting Judicial Commissioner at his office on the 29th July, in the shape of an iguana, which rushed in through the back premises and was chased behind admirals in the clerk's office by a couple of messengers, whence after an exciting chase round the room (for iguanas can run) it was ignominiously drawn forth by the tail by one man, while the other prudently kept its head to the floor with the office broom. Iguanas bite viciously and are armed with teeth which they are very ready to use, as this one tried to do. As one of the captors was a native of India, its last end has possibly been via a cook's pot.

THE "British North Borneo Herald" has been suffering some editorial changes just lately. In the two numbers, dated the 2nd and 16th August, which have just reached us, we find the names of no fewer than four successive occupants of the editorial chair, viz., Mr. H. A. Frere, who has been transferred after a fairly long period; Mr. L. H. Woods, Mr. C. J. Skinner and Mr. J. W. Wilson. The appointment is still only an "acting" one. There appear to be "thorns in the

cushion," even in Sandakan.—There is evidently a forward movement in the colony just now and it is interesting to read that negotiations are in progress between the Court of Directors of the Chartered Company and the British Cotton Growing Association of Manchester, with a view to the special encouragement of an organised and comprehensive scheme of cotton culture in the State, by and under the auspices of that Association.

WE have received from Messrs. W. Brewer & Co., the agents here, Part VIII of the "Kobe Chronicle's" "Diary of the Russo-Japanese War." The actual diary in this number runs from the 19th May to the 1st of June inclusive, but the great attractions of the number are the reproductions of photographs of the Hattuse, Kasuga, and Yoshino, and of Port Arthur and Dalny. These are particularly interesting, while the diary is getting rather behindhand, though it will be very useful for reference hereafter.

WE have received Part II of the "Kobe Herald Illustrated War Supplement," containing a résumé of the war during the period between the 1st April and the 15th May. This covers all that happened between the arrival of Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur, on the trip from which he escaped so narrowly, and the Russian declaration that Korean ports could no longer be regarded as neutral, down to the sinking of the Hattuse. The diary for the six weeks occupies four large pages and is useful, though we note that the Chefoo story of the capture of the "Fawan" is inserted as a fact, and some of the entries are rather trivial. There is a good detailed account of the loss of the Petropavlovsk, and of the third—the successful—attempt to block Port Arthur; a vivid description of the Battle of the Yalu, and briefer articles on such topics as the Russians and wireless telegraphy, the fatal lantern procession at Tokio, and events at Newchwang. Among the illustrations are photographs of Admiral Togo and Field Marshal Oyama.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th August.

The Lichuan Massacre.

I have just received these details of the murder of the Roman Catholic Bishop from a small official. It looks a probable enough explanation and shows how large a matter in China a little fire kindleth.

The Bishop went from Ichang with a priest and a native helper named Chia. At a place, Shantszti, 90 li from Siuanfu, as Mr. Chia was riding past, a boy of about fifteen years of age shouted out something uncomplimentary regarding foreigners. Chia for this gave the lad a thrashing. Afterwards the lad gave chase and bespattered Chia with mud, and on reaching the Bishop he reported the matter to him. The Bishop suggested that he should see the local gentry about it and finally it was decided that a six-table feast should be given and 60,000 crackers let off as a peace offering. When the feast was spread Chia took umbrage at the quality of the crockery and three of the tables were upset, but on hearing that this was the finest ware in the district the indignation was appeased and the feast was resumed. The Bishop

became impatient at all this delay and, remarking that he would go on alone, he left. By this time, a large crowd had gathered and seeing the Bishop go off alone they decided he had gone to appeal to the official, so they went after him, bound him and brought him back. The conversation then turned on the whereabouts of the two priests, and Chia said they were away to get soldiers. This terrified the crowd, some of whom went out after them and captured them. Then, knowing they were in for trouble, they decided they would kill first, and the bishop, two priests, and Chia were forthwith dispatched.

SPORT.

Cricket.

S. M. POLICE v. H. M. S. IPHIGENIA.

A cricket match was played yesterday afternoon between the local Police eleven and a team from H.M.S. Iphigenia. The sailors showed considerable improvement on their previous form and scored 116 at the expense of the Police trundling, Scivier (20) and McSheedy (32) were the principal contributors to this total. In reply, the Police could only put together 50, of which Robinson scored 18 and Burnside 16. The sailors thus won by 66 runs. The Police went in a second time, and when stumps were drawn, had scored 49 for 4 wickets, Robinson being 21, not out.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

31st August.

The Hupeh expectant prefect, Yeh Chin-k'uei, who was received in audience this morning, is to have his name recorded in the Grand Council books for preferment.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

2nd September.

Forewarned.

Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao having been informed by his agents that secret society men and desperadoes have of late become quite active along the Yangtze which, if not guarded against, will cause serious disturbances in this and the neighbouring province of Anhui, has sent a circular note to all the Taot'ais and military officials of the two provinces to keep vigilant watch against uprisings in their several districts, and also enjoining upon commanding officers of regiments to keep their men within bounds day and night.

H. E. Tieh Liang.

visited the Kiangnan Arsenal works again yesterday morning, and amongst other things saw the firing practice of over forty quick-firing field pieces made at the Arsenal. It was not until about 1.30 p.m. that His Excellency left the Arsenal and returned to his quarters in the rear of the North Homan Road temple of the Queen of Heaven. His Excellency will visit the Arsenal again to-day to inspect the artillery battalion and other troops stationed there. We may mention that to keep up his reputation of a determination not to be subject to outside influence, neither his Excellency nor any member of his staff has received visitors nor called upon anyone since their arrival. An old resident of Shanghai in the person of Mr.

Ts'ai, formerly Mixed Court magistrate here, we may state, is also on the High Commissioner's staff.

A Grievance.

The coming of Tieh Liang and his purpose to inspect the accounts and Government treasure in the hands of the higher officials of the place he will visit caused, as already mentioned in a former "Note," the local mandarins who have charge of finance here to withdraw all ready cash from the native banks and pawnshops let out to them on interest. In consequence of this the money market in Shanghai has become very tight and banks are charging borrowers more than twice the usual sum demanded for interest. It can hardly be wondered, therefore, that the Chinese mercantile community are looking askance at the High Commissioner and heartily wish his Excellency Godspeed elsewhere as soon as possible.

ALLEGED PIRACY ON THE HUANGPU.

Two years ago this month the yacht *Agnes*, owned by Mr. G. A. Derby, was stolen from near the Ewo Jetty by three men. On Wednesday evening the *Thresher*, one of the biggest yachts on the river, suffered a similar fate. Until recently she was owned by Mr. Murray-Adamson, but she was purchased only a few weeks ago by three gentlemen in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. They had frequently gone out for a sail at night and consequently the River Police suspected nothing when the yacht was seen moving down river with sails up shortly before 11 p.m. on Wednesday. The river police have sometimes gone up close to yachts at night and flashed a lantern on them to see that all is right, but several owners have objected to this search, and as one, at least, wrote to the Harbour Master's Office about it, the river police have discontinued the practice. Moreover, the *Thresher*, being moored close to the hulk, and going out so frequently in the evening, allayed any suspicions they may have had that there was anything wrong. The next that was heard of her was a message from Mr. Hansen, Harbour Master at Woosung, asking Inspector Mellows to come down at once and bring the vessel back.

It appears that about 10 p.m. on Wednesday the yacht was boarded by three foreigners, who came up to her in a sampan. There was only a Chinese on board at the time, and he thinking, his masters had come, went ashore to call the laodah. Meanwhile the foreigners put a large box and some other luggage on board. The laodah hurried down and put off in a small boat, but he was forcibly prevented from coming on board. Instead of reporting the matter to the Police Hulk, which was close by, as he might very easily have done, he hired a small house-boat sampan and followed the yacht down river. When he arrived at Woosung he reported to the Harbour Master, who immediately dispatched a launch in pursuit. The *Thresher* was caught and towed back and watch was kept over her all night. One of the foreigners on board, Patrick Burns, who was quite intoxicated, took a lifebuoy and jumped overboard, but he was safely fished out again after being 20 minutes in the water.

Yesterday morning Inspector Mellows went down to Woosung and brought the foreigners and the yacht up to Shanghai. They were landed at the Customs Jetty about two o'clock, where Detective Sergeant Gillilan took charge of them on behalf of the Municipal Police. They were then escorted to Hongkew to be placed under lock and key.

The alleged pirates were found to have taken on board a large stock of provisions—edible and drinkable—and it was evidently their intention to make for Japan. Had the wind been favourable there is little doubt but that they would have got away.

The names of the three men arrested on board are—Carl Klängenberg, a Swede, who seems to have been the leader of the affair; Laurence Christopherson, a Dane; and Patrick Burns, an Irish-American. Klängenberg was formerly a salt watcher in the Customs here, and it is alleged that he was a smuggling in salt at a jetty on the Yangtsepo Road on Wednesday afternoon. The salt was confiscated, but Klängenberg escaped. Laurence Christopherson has also been in the Customs employ. Burns is unemployed. When the men were brought to Hongkew they were still in an intoxicated condition and laughed and talked in a maudlin way until locked up. The laodah said he was threatened with a revolver, but this weapon very likely was a product of his imagination, as no weapon of any kind was found on board. The box and a large canvas bag they had taken on board with them were full of clothes and knick-knacks. They also took with them a good supply of whisky and cigars. The accused will probably be charged with piracy in taking the yacht, before their respective Consuls to-day.

While in temporary possession of the yacht, the men contrived to do a great deal of damage. They appear to have broken open several boxes of clothing, in order to wear the garments; a clock, glassware and other things have been smashed and a stay was broken in collision with the Red Buoy at Woosung. The unfortunate owners are likely to be out of pocket between £200 and \$300 for damage alone.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The following interesting letter has been kindly sent us for publication:—

Newchwang, 24th August.

DEAR DR. RICHARD,

Some weeks ago the Liaoyang magistrate called on Dr. Westwater to consult with him about the condition of the villagers in the fighting district, and how best to help them. The magistrate had applied to the Governor-General for help as he feared that many of the natives would have to flee into the city when the fighting drew nearer, and he was anxious that some provision should be made for them. The Governor-General had referred him to our Society in Newchwang, but as it was impossible for anyone to go to Liaoyang from here, he asked Dr. Westwater if he could not act for the Society and communicate with us on the matter. The magistrate had already distributed about Tls. 2,000 to the people of three villages whose houses, to the number of some 400 "chien," had been burned, and thirteen villagers killed. The ruined people had come into the yamen pleading for relief and he had supplied their immediate wants as above. He was now extremely anxious about the people in the villages to the east of Liaoyang in the direct line of the fighting. He thought and Dr. Westwater agreed with him, that a shelter ought to be provided for the coming time of stress. Dr. Westwater had already fitted up a hospital for fifty patients and arranged that all Chinese wounded should be sent there. But for the homeless fugitives that were certain to flee into the city other accommodation required to be provided.

As it was impossible to send foreign representatives of the Society from Newchwang, the Committee here were much gratified to receive the following communication from Dr. Westwater:—"I need hardly say I shall be most willing to do anything I can to help forward this good work, and if you authorise me to represent the International Red Cross and Refugee Aid Society in Liaoyang I shall do my best to carry out your instructions and see that the funds are carefully administered."

The Committee gladly availed themselves of Dr. Westwater's offer, appointed him to represent the Society's interests in Liaoyang, and to work along with Mr. Hsiu—the native magistrate—for the mitigation of the distress in that city and neighbourhood.

Meanwhile Dr. Westwater had been consulting the Russian authorities on the subject with very satisfactory results. I may say that the Russians have never really shown any objection to the philanthropic work of the Society although they have withheld their sanction to the name we bear. And so when Dr. Westwater applied to the Diplomatic Agent he was courteously informed that "anything you wish to do personally for the destitute or injured in Liaoyang you are quite free to do." And the Diplomatic Agent diplomatically added that he had nothing whatever to do with where the money came from!

The magistrate and guilds appointed one of their number to assist our representative in working out the details, and it was finally arranged that the magistrate and guilds should provide the premises, make the necessary alterations, and pay salaries of cooks and coolies, while the Society undertook the feeding of the refugees.

The building has been provided and fitted up as a refuge capable of accommodating 300 people. And on the 13th inst. Dr. Westwater undertook the future conduct of the work, "on the understanding that the refuge and its account would be entirely under his control, assisted by a deputy appointed by the magistrate and guild." Writing on the 14th August, Dr. Westwater says: "Things are getting pretty bad. Crops are being destroyed all around. There is certain to be scarcity. I hope soon to hear that the Society will back us up." On receipt of this letter Tls. 1,000 was devoted to relief work in Liaoyang, in addition to the former grant of Tls. 1,000.

The transportation of refugees from Newchwang still goes on. It is absolutely necessary. The Russians have entirely put a stop to the boating traffic from the north. This has thrown thousands of boatmen out of employment. It has also seriously affected the export trade of the port. Very few steamers are coming and coolie labour is but little in demand. I shall write you soon more in detail in regard to this matter. Meantime the Committee hope you will be able to come to some understanding with the railway people so that this work may be continued. In view of the long sore winter the more destitute people we get out of Manchuria the better.

Our funds are getting low again and I have been requested to ask that a sum of at least Tls. 2,000 be forwarded to us without delay.

With kind regards,

I am, Yours very truly,
JAMES WEBSTER,
Hon. Secretary.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 1st September.
Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.
W. P. BOYD v. THE AMERICAN CHINA
DEVELOPMENT CO.

It will be remembered that Mr. W. P. Boyd, the plaintiff in this suit, sued the defendant Company for \$500 gold, salary

for June, and obtained judgment for that amount. He now sued for the same amount, salary for July.

Mr. F. M. Brooks appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt for the defendant Company.

Mr. Platt asked for an adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Cito, he said, was away at Canton. Before he left he telegraphed to the head office of the Company in America, informing them of Mr. Boyd's demands, and a reply had been received stating that the matter was being considered there. Counsel had arranged with Mr. Cito to have the reply sent to him directly it arrived. He did not think any reasonable conclusion could be come to under the circumstances and he must therefore ask for an adjournment. He had no doubt reasonable damages would be given to Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Brooks said he had some information about that the previous night. He strenuously opposed a continuance. If it had been for the convenience of Mr. Platt, or in order to procure witnesses, he would not have opposed it. The petition had, however, been before the Court for three weeks and he thought it was time it was brought to a conclusion.

His Honour remarked that at this time of the year it was very hard to get a Board of Directors together. Still he could not allow a long extension of the case.

Mr. Brooks suggested that it should not be adjourned beyond Monday. That would give 10 days from the date the telegram was sent. He must now file the following petition:—

W. P. BOYD v. THE AMERICAN CHINA DEVELOPMENT CO.

Petition of the above-named plaintiff shows:

1.—That he is a citizen of the U. S. A., now residing at Shanghai, China, and within the jurisdiction of this honourable Court.

2.—That the defendant is a corporation organised and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey, a sovereign State of the U. S. A., doing business at Shanghai and within the jurisdiction of this honourable Court.

3.—That on the 25th day of August 1902 at Shanghai aforesaid plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed by contract in writing, a copy of which contract is on file in the office of the U. S. Consulate, to which reference is hereby made, that the plaintiff should serve the defendant as set forth in said contract and that the defendant should employ the plaintiff for the term of five years and pay him for his services \$500 U. S. gold monthly on the 5th day of each month during the term of said agreement.

5.—That thereupon the plaintiff entered upon the service of the defendant under said agreement and has ever since been and still is ready and willing to continue in such service.

8.—That on the 11th day of July 1904 the defendant wrongfully discharged the plaintiff and refused to permit him to serve as aforesaid, though the plaintiff then and there offered to continue in said service and perform said agreement on his part, to the damage of the plaintiff in the sum of \$21,000.—Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant in the sum of \$21,000 U. S. gold, and for costs of suit.

Mr. Platt asked for time to answer this petition.

His Honour said that five days would be granted in the ordinary course of events. He considered it his duty to urge the parties to come together and try to arrive at a settlement out of Court. The hearing would be adjourned until next Thursday.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 1st September.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. BARCHET (U. S. Assessor).

Native Credulity

A native "joss-man" was charged with attempting to defraud a native pawn-broker by means of spurious articles of jewellery, on the 31st August.

Detective-sergeant Burnside said that once a year, during a certain native festival, the defendant and another "joss-man" made a practice of going round the Settlement, visiting the native houses. The other man was in a cage studded with iron spikes, and the defendant stood outside selling little charms, in the form of locks, supposed to be of silver, but really of brass. For these the people paid anything they thought fit, from 35 cents upwards, some giving as much as \$2. The charms were supposed to bring the purchasers good luck for the next twelve months.

The Assessor said the defendant explained that he had a licence to sell the charms; he bought them in Soochow and sold them at 35 cents each.

Detective-sergeant Burnside said the defendant had no licence to attempt to borrow money on them from a pawn-broker by representing them to be of silver. He was not charged with defrauding the public by selling them, but with attempting to defraud the pawn-broker.

The defendant was sentenced to 100 blows and five days' imprisonment, but afterwards on account of his being in holy orders the sentence was changed to three weeks' imprisonment, and the charms found in his possession were ordered to be confiscated.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SHENGKING.—For Weihaiwei—Mrs. R. W. Little, Mrs. Elias, Masters Williams, Buyers, Murphine, and Roach, Lieut. Martin, Sergeant Fitzpatrick, Messrs. M. Wolff and H. M. Esmail. For Chefoo—Mrs. Getley and child, and Misses (2) Getley. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Osseley Stanley, Messrs. Rose, Hanson, and W. B. Clouth.

Per str. FUNGSHUN.—For Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Simist and three children, Misses Trimble, Sea, Bartlett, and Glassburn, and Rev. John Martin.

Per str. TOONAN.—For Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hickie.

INWARD.

Per str. NANCHANG.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. G. Gilham.

Per str. KIANGTSEN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Gate and Nsine.

Per str. KUNGPING.—From Tangku—Misses (5) Spingaard.

Per str. TEHSING.—From Hankow and Pori—Messrs. Jacquet and Neubrunn.

Per str. EL DORADO.—From Kiaochow—Mr. and Mrs. Bach.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow and Pori—Rev. Master and Misses (2) Orr Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Timms and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Dival, and Mr. Gensburger.

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19th June, 1902

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AND

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FREIGHT.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 1st September, 1904 :—

There is no change to report in our Homeward Freight Market since last writing and shipments in most directions are fairly brisk but more especially to New York via Suez Canal.

Coastwise :—Shipowners have certainly got things all their own way just now owing to the scarcity of tonnage available for prompt delivery ; besides a strong demand for trip charters in all directions. There is some enquiry from Japan for monthly charters which is being filled at paying rates.

For London and the Continent :—Besides the mails the following boats are going on this berth :—the s.s. "Benvorlich" now heading for London and Antwerp will sail on the 3rd inst. the s.s. "Glancus" will sail for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp on the 8th and the "Merionethshire" for Havre, London and Antwerp about the 5th inst. whilst the s.s. "Idomeneus" will sail for Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool on the 17th.

For H rve and Hamburg :—The s.s. "Scandia" will sail about the 10th inst.

For New York via Suez :—The s.s. "Hudson" now occupies this berth and will sail about the 5th inst., to be followed by the s.s. "Atholl" sailing about the 19th inst., both these vessels should do very well from here as there is quite a fair amount of cargo to go forward.

DEPARTURES.

For London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, via Suez :—	"Peleus,"	via Foochow	Aug. 26th
" " and Antwerp, via Suez :—	"Java,"	" " " " " " " "	" 27th
" Marseilles, London and Antwerp	"Baralong,"	" " " " " " " "	" 24th
" New York, via Suez :—	"Epsom,"	" " " " " " " "	" 29th
" Havre and Hamburg, via Suez :—	"Spezia,"	" " " " " " " "	" 22nd

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON, ...	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN, CONT. PORTS	" " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE, via LONDON	" " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG, via LONDON	" " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER, via LONDON	" " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL, via LONDON	" " " "	50/0	"	52/6	"	50/0
LIVERPOOL, direct	" " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
HAMBURG	" " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred Rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net, General Cargo	40/6 net, W. Silk	42/6 net, Tea	40/6 net
MARSEILLES	" " "	36/0 " " "	" 40/6 " "	" 42/6 " "	" 40/6
HAVRE	" " "	36/0 " " "	" 40/6 " "	" 42/6 " "	" 40/6

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports

NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd	General Cargo	41/0	Tea	46/0
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd	" "	32/6	" "	37/0
SMYRNA, by " "	" "	37/0	" "	42/0

NEW YORK, by Sail 17/6 nominal

Do. via Pacific 1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk.—G. \$10.00 per ton Strawbraid with a minimum of 2 cents per bl.

Do. via Suez 30/- General Cargo. 10/- extra for Turmeric and wood-oil 30/- Tea, all net

BOSTON	"	40/-	"	"	"
PHILADELPHIA	"	37/6	"	"	37/6

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI...	\$1.60 per ton Coal, firm
"	" HONGKONG	1.75 " " enquiry
"	" SINGAPORE	1.75 " " fixtures
NAGASAKI	" SHANGHAI...	1.60 " " enquiry
NEWCHWANG	" CANTON	27 cents nominal nothing doing
"	" AMOY	30 " " " "
NEWCHWANG	" SWATOW	30 " " " "
WUHU	TO CANTON	16 cands, little doing
CHINKIANG		
WUHU	" SWATOW	16 " little doing

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, CONTINENT, &c.	SAILED.
Japan, str.	left Singapore August 27th
Telemachus... ..	passed Canal August 5th
Malacca	passed Canal August 11th
Patroclus	passed Canal August 12th
Pinguey	do.
Manila	passed Canal August 18th
Achilles	passed Canal August 22nd
Alcinous	passed Canal August 25th
Ulysses	do.
	August 19th
	August 27th

	Gr. Britain.	Continent.
Direct, 1904/5		
S.S. "Glenturret"	1,938,477 lbs.	— lbs.
S.S. "Shrewsbury"	4,399,055 "	— "
S.S. "Prometheus"	3,159,697 "	87,207 "
S.S. "Armenia"	— "	6,089,909 "
S.S. "Oceano"	5,080,935 "	— "
S.S. "Ambria"	— "	5,423,096 "
S.S. "Verona"	1,294,548 "	— "
S.S. "Scottish Monarch"	2,505,696 "	— "
S.S. "Alesia"	— "	4,523,069 "
S.S. "Prins Valdemar"	— "	16,333 "

.....
EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B.S.	Tls. 33.00	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 20.00	per pi
Seconds	" 29.00	"	Tobacco, Tingchow	(nominal)	"
Buffalo hides, B.S.	" 19.00	"	Wongkong	"	"
10/35 lbs.			Black Bristles, Rillings 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 3" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"
35/60			10 10 10 10 10	"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	" 8.75	"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 4" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 5" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 6"	"	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	" 11.20	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3% = 100%	" 116.00	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	" 10.25	"	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	" 20.50	"
Sinshan and/or Chayu	" 11.00	"	" " Wild Duck	" 21.50	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen (nominal)	" 5.00	"	Turmeric	" 3.00	"
Jute	" 10.00	"	Sesamum Seed, white	" 4.45	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kiuchow	" 9.90	"	" yellow		
" " Pingchow and/or Macheng	"	"	" red		
" " Mongyu... (out of season)	"	"	" black		
Green " " Kiyu	" 10.00	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	" 7.90	"
Animal Tallow	" 8.50	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	" 7.90	"
Gallnuts, Usual shape	" 18.00	"	Wood Oil	" 7.90	"
			Tea Oil	" 8.90	"

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
123,269.00 613.00	22,413.00 166.00	2,459,033 —	12,554.00 27.00	111,350.00 2,843.00	27,851.00 88.00	7,406.00 281.00	328,250.00 9,339.00	288,321.00 8,122.00
123,882.00	22,579.00	2,459,033	12,581.00	114,193.00	27,939.00	7,687.00	337,589.00	296,443.00

Per last Circular.

For week ending Saturday, the 20th inst.

From January 1st to 20th inst.

KEROSENE

Quotations,—Ex Godown—American “Devoes” in cases	Tls. 2.15	
Russian “Anchor” in cases	” 1.92	Less 2 ³ / ₄ %
Russian “Horse” in cases	” 1.89	”
Sumatra bulk in tins	” 1.72	”
“ “ “ in bulk	” 1.42	”

Imports.

During the week ending Saturday the

30th ultimo inclusive, as per Cus

House returns are :—

Devoes	201.162	Gallons
Russian	38,000	"
Sumatra	nil.	"

Total... 239,162

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports ;

Viã Shanghai

Per Conference Steamers to Genoa, Marseilles or Havre ;

Via Shanghai

To New York. Overland, ... Tea G. \$ 1½ cents per lb. gross

do. via Suez, Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton.

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
OSNB 2	Andalusia	von Dohren	Ger str	3477	Aug 29	Japan	Carlowitz & Co	H'mburg v. Ports	To-day
SHW	Antenor	Williams	Br str	3563	Aug 29	Singapore	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Benvorlich	Thomson	Br str	2165	Aug 30	Japan	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
TKD W	Bintang	Jensen	Dan str	862	Aug 30	Japan	East-Asiatic Co		
W'sung	Chusan	Kenrick	Br str	2852	Aug 30	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
PWW	Eastern	Ellis	Br str	2272	Aug 30	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
K L Y B	Kungshun	Gillespie	Chi str	835	Aug 30	Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co	Foochow	3rd instant
K L Y B	Hsunfung	Mackinnon	Chi str	1385	Aug 31	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	3rd instant
K L Y B	Hsinyu	Richards	Chi str	1137	Aug 22	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co		
CME W	Hudson	Burnett	Br str	376	Aug 30	Shimonoseki	Standard Oil Co		
K L Y W	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	1450	Aug 29	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
SHW	Kwongsang	Lake	Br str	1428	Aug 26	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'tow, H'kg, Ct'on	To-day
SHW	Manche	Moirano	Fr str	2300	Aug 31	Japan	Messageries Maritimes	H'kg with Mails	To-day
TKD W	Shanghai		Br str	162	Feb 5	Wuhu	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
CNCW	Shengkong	Dewar	Br str	1034	Aug 20	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	Butterfield & Swire	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	To-day
RDOW	Sirocco	Williamson	Br str	2349	Aug 20	Batoum	Meyer & Co		
9 p	Stanley Dollar	Bruce	Br str	1857	Aug 30	Port Townsend	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	S. F'cisco v. Japan	10th instant
ONW	Stettin	Farrell	Br str	1396	Aug 20	Langkat	Geo. McBain	Langkat	To-day
TKDD	Suian	Calender	Ger str	1145	Aug 22	Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
1 K D D	Taipung Maru	Brissander	Chi str	1391	Feb 16	Hongkong	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
OSKW	Talee Maru	Yebina	Jap str	1316	Aug 30	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
SHW	Toonan	Best	Chi str	942	Aug 29	Amoy	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	To-day
9 p	Tungshing	Selby	Br str	1184	Aug 27	Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Amoy	To-day
9 p	Ulabrand	Andersen	Nor str	1269	Aug 31	Japan	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
8 p	Vorwaerts	Sohnemann	Ger str	643	Aug 26	Kiaochow	M. B. Kaisha		
CNPW	Whampoa	Partridge	Br str	1109	Aug 21	H'kong & Canton	Melchers & Co	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	3rd instant
ONW	Wosang	Johns	Br str	1127	Aug 31	Tientsin	Butterfield & Swire		
SHW	Yuenwo	Flagg	Br str	1331	Aug 31	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H'kong & Canton	3rd instant
	29 Steamers							Hankow & Ports	3rd instant
O W O B	Ajax		US tran		July 27				
O D B	Wright	Scott	US tran	871	June 3	Manila			

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
9 p	David Evans	Whitt	Am s.v.	748	Aug 26	Portland, Oregon	Paul Brunat		
Cos D	Eliz. Nielsen	Sprint	Br s.v.		Jan 15	Portland, Or.	S. C. Farnham Boyd & Co		
9 p	W. A. Holden	Arnold Lonr	Am sh	1040	Aug 28	Everett	Dickeson Jones & Co		
U S	Ivy	Stetson	Am s.v.	1181	July 28	Singapore	Moller Brothers		
TKDDW	Omega	Swenson	Br s.v.	480	July 25	Singapore	Morris & Co		
	5 Vessels								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
L S	Adamstor	Ribeiro	Port. cruiser	1960	10	4000	.....	Aug 18	Chefoo
Cos D	Askold	Grammatikoff	Russ cruiser	6100	12	24000	500	Aug 13	Port Arthur
8 c	Geier	von Studnitz	H.I.G.M. cruiser	1776	8	2960	130	Aug 19	
EACW	Grosovoi		Russ t.-d.	300	.....	5000	.....	Aug 12	Port Arthur
W'sung	Hibari	Kasama	Jap. t.d.	.....	3	.....	32	Aug 5	Gutzlaff
B N B	Iphigenia	Faulkner	H.M. cruiser	3600	8	9000	273	Aug 23	Nanking
EACW	Mandjour		Russ gun-boa'	1416	3	1400	.....	Dec 12	Port Arthur
8 c	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. monitor	4000	16	3000	206	Apr 7	Cruise
O W O B	Oregon	Burwell	U.S. cruiser	10300	16	11100	473	Aug 4	
MMB	Surprise	Roque	Fr. gun-boat	627	6	853	99	July 10	
1 c	Vasco da Gama	Carvalho	Port. cruiser	2422	5	3600	260	July 31	Hongkong
O W S B	Wisconsin	Wriel Sebree	U.S. battleship	11565	18	10000	530	July 12	
P Y B	Liu Hsing	Powell	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1500	.....	900	75	Aug 31	Cruise
8 p	Ping Ching	Wyles	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1000	3	450	65	Aug 30	Cruise

SHRES

Since our last issue our market generally has been steady, without much fluctuation, and a moderate business has been accomplished. The T. T. rate on London to-day, 2/6½.

BANKS—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banks* are quoted from the South at \$050 ex div. nominal.

SHIPPING.—Indo Chinas have been dealt in every day from the 25th until to-day at rates varying by half a tael only, and we find ourselves at exactly the

SUGARS.—*China Sugars* are quoted in Hongkong at \$200. A single transaction in Perak was done at Tls. 60 cash.

Mission. We have eliminated the name of the *Panama Mining*, since its presentation in *Fernex* was done at Tis. 60 cash.
Breaver Spitz. We have changed the name from *Chester Engineering and Mining Co.* There are buyers at Tis. 6.50
 shares poured out. The only transaction since has been at \$24 December, and now no offer can be obtained at all and the majority of share brokers have shares for sale in their hands.

LANDS.—A sale of *Lands* is reported at Tls. 111, but we assess the market figure at about Tls. 112.

Docks & Wharves.—S. O. Farrer, *Boys* have fluctuated between 171 and 174 for cash, but close weak with probable sellers at 173. For September 175, 176½, and 175 has been done, and December closes with sellers at Tls. 179. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves* have been dealt in at Tls. 153 for cash with buyers. For December 161, 160, and 157½ and 160 is the order of business.

INDUSTRIAL.—Gas shares are wanted at Tls. 98. Pulps have been done at Tls. 150. Maatschappij. There are buyers for cash at Tls. 311½, and for December at Tls. 328½, with a fairly strong market.

December at Tis. 328½, with a fairly strong market.
STORES AND HOTELS.—Centrals quoted at 88. *Hotel des Colonies* at Tis. 16. *Hall and Holtz* at \$30½ and wanted. *Moutries* at \$55.

LOANS AND DEBENTURES.—There is a demand for *Astors* 8% at Tls. 102. *Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf* 6% and *Shanghai Land* 6% have been done at 95.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report			Last Dividend, etc.			Closing Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.		
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$16,500,000	\$1,492,064.31	20-6-04	\$2.10 for 1 year ending 30-6-04	20-8-04	\$847 1/2 buyers	
National Bank of China (Ld.)	40,453	\$10	\$28	.....	321,688.00	31-12-03	{ \$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903 None on Founders shares	1-2-04	\$83 buyers	
" (Founders)	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10 nominal	
MARINE INSURANCE.										
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	\$250	\$100	1,750,000	1,959,926.54	30-6-03	\$32 per share for 1902	9-10-03	\$642 1/2 buyers	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.38	\$25	90-0-00	285,976.58	30-6-03	\$4 per share for year to 30-4-03	26-11-02	\$62 sales	
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	\$10	\$5	151,922.40	177,689.82	30-4-03	Interim 21 old shares=10/- new	2-6-04	\$71 1/2 sales	
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$60	700,000.00	\$482,475.79	31-12-03	\$12-20 per cent for 1902	23-4-04	\$135 buyers	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	103,580.32	110,651.98	31-12-02	\$15 per share for 1902	24-10-03	\$210 sales	
FIRE INSURANCE.										
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,170,288.48	\$371,110.48	31-12-03	For 1902 \$22.50 per share	6-3-04	\$312 buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,178,590.70	\$329,047.48	31-12-03	For 1902 \$7 per share	10-3-04	\$87 sales	
SHIPPING.										
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co.	10,000	\$10	\$15	\$88,000	18,382.00	30-6-04	10 per cent for half year to 30-6-04	23-8-04	\$50 1/2 sellers	
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	.....	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1903-Tls. 8.82	19-7-04	\$741 cash	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$400,000	\$19,555.10/0	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1903	1-1-03	\$23/-	
Ld.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	20,000	T50	T50	.....	55,541.90	31-12-03	Int. div. (4% on ord.) for (34% on pref.) 1904	29-3-04	T40 cash	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	25,800	T50	T50	140,000	865.02	31-12-03	Final 2% = 4% for 1903	6-3-04	T161 sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S. C. Peverham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,820	T100	T100	T250,000	T48.15/-	20-4-04	Final dividend of Tls. 7-Tls. 12	20-7-04	T173 sellers	
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$426,340.69	\$122,305.07	31-12-03	Dividend = 14% for 1 year	20-7-04	\$8 29 sales	
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld.	10,000	T100	T100	\$27,101.88	.....	.....	Interim dividend 4% for 1904	23-8-04	T163 cash buyers	
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	\$28,015	31-12-03	Final Dividend \$21=85 for 1903	11-3-04	\$115 sales	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	2,500	T100	T100	6,000.00	T1,760.10	31-12-03	18 per cent for 1903	31-3-04	T187 1/2	
SUGAR COMPANIES.										
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,000	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,456.78	30-9-03	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	18-12-03	T200 sales	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	Dr. \$147,171.30	31-12-03	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	25-3-02	\$200 sales	
MINING.										
Raub Australian G. M. Co., Ld.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,873.10/10	Dr. 7,336.195	31-8-03	1/- per share	28-1-01	***	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	150,000	\$1	\$18/10	.....	28,671	28-2-03	1/- or 85 cents per share to 28-2-03	21-10-03	\$74 1/2 buyers	
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	100,000	\$1	\$1	\$20,000	.....	.....	First year	.....	\$21 December	
LANDS.										
Shai Land Investment Co., Ld.	52,000	T50	T50	T250,000	\$7,634.08	31-12-03	Interim dividend Tls. 3 per share	18-7-04	T111 sales	
H'kong Land Development Co., Ld.	60,000	\$100	\$100	\$750,000	\$51,909.00	31-12-03	Interim div. 8c. for 1904	27-7-04	\$153 sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	4,900	\$50	\$30	none	685.00	31-12-02	\$2.00 per share for 1903	21-1-04	\$37 1/2	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ld.	100,000	\$10	\$10	300,000	9,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.90 per share for 1903	9-2-03	\$18 sales	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ld.	3,000	T25	T25	50,000	Dr. T3,308.59	31-12-02	.....	none	T10 sellers	
China Land and Finance Co., Ld.	6,000	\$0	\$0	.....	First year	.....	Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	T90 sellers	
INDUSTRIAL.										
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	15,000	T50	T50	none	Dr. T11,655.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	T30 sellers	
International O. Man. Co., Ld.	5,834	T75	T75	none	\$8,034.79	30-9-03	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	30-4-98	T25 buyers	
May Chee C. S. Co., Ld.	1,000	T100	T100	none	16,000.00	31-12-03	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-98	T32 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ld.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	2,369.77	31-12-03	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-8-97	\$160 sellers for	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	11,000	T50	T50	none	11,121.50	31-7-03	Final of \$0.40=81 for year	20-4-03	\$14 sellers	
Major Brothers, Ld.	6,500	T50	T50	none	17,545.26	31-12-03	Interim dividend of 7%	29-7-04	T197 buyers	
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & B. Co., Ld.	8,000	T25	T25	none	4,645.87	31-12-03	8 per cent for 1903	24-3-04	T171 sales	
China Flour Mill Co., Ld.	6,000	T25	T25	none	14,015.46	31-12-03	8 per cent for 1903	8-4-03	T25 cash	
China Paper & Paper Co., Ld.	4,500	T100	T100	10,000.00	T1,912.71	31-12-03	Tls. 6 for 1903	23-5-03	T25 cash	
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$359,000	\$32,119.74	31-12-03	10 per cent for 1903	20-7-04	T 60 cash	
Matchless & Co. in London	25,000	Uds/100	T100	334,609.09	127,187.13	31-10-03	Tls. 10.00 Interim for 1903/4	16-4-04	T141 buyers	
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	18,000	T20	T20	17,091.35	11,091.35	31-12-03	Inte im dividend 15% for 1904	31-8-04	T67 cash	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	T25	T25	140,000	7,369.58	31-12-03	Final div. 37/10=52 1/2 or 1903	28-3-04	T305 cash	
Shai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,200	\$50	\$50	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	
STORES AND HOTELS.										
Hall & Holts, Ld.	20,801	\$20	\$20	186,000.18	12,104.18	28-2-04	Final div. \$1.50=\$2.50 for year to 28-2-04	2-5-04	\$51 cash	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,826	\$60	\$60	.....	10,299.33	31-12-03	\$7 for 1901	31-5-02	\$40 sellers	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	2,853.12	31-12-04	Final dividend 5%=10%	31-5-04	\$15 sales	
Central Stores, Ld. Ordinary	6,000	\$12	\$12	20,000	1,268.32	31-12-04	\$2.70 for 1903	12-3-01	\$21 1/2	
" " Founders	125	\$12	\$12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100 cash	
S. Mootrie & Co., Ld. New Issue	24,000	\$50	\$74	.....	9,122.69	30-6-03	Final of 6%=10% for year	22-9-03	\$5 cash	
Weeks & Co., Ld.	10,000	\$20	\$20	none	600.65	28-2-04	20 cents per share to 28-2-04	31-5-04	\$19 sales	
E. L. Moenod, Ld.	7,000	T30	T30	.....	3,505.98	31-12-03	Tls. 5 for 1902	2-5-03	\$20 sellers	
Atter Hichard Hotel Co., Ld.	22,400	\$25	\$25	9,950.01	90.84-10	10 per cent for year	30-8-04	\$20 sales		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	31,104.85	31-12-03	\$5 for 2nd half year 1903	27-5-04	\$153 buyers	
Hotel des Colonnes, Ld.	9,000	T25	T25	16,885.4	690.50	31-3-04	34 per cent to 31-3-04	30-8-04	T16 sales	
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ld.	2,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.08	509.66	31-12-01	74 per cent or 1901	30-4-02	\$90 nominal	
MISCELLANEOUS.										
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ld.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$55,000	1,171.00	31-12-03	8 per cent for 1903	18-1-04	\$21 nominal	
Shanghai Horse Bazar Co., Ld.	4,507	T50	T50	T45,000	T10,247.61	31-12-03	10% for year, to 31-12-03	8-4-04	T114 sales	
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	1,400	T50	T50	.....	332.75	30-4-04	Tls. 4.50 for 1903	2-7-04	\$14 sales	
Shai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	5,500	T50	T50	T45,000	4,284.43	31-12-03	Tls. 4 for 1903	28-4-04	T98 sales	
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ld.	2,516	T100	T100	.....	T2,585.91	31-1-03	10 per cent for 1903	1-4-03	T30 nominal	
Shai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ld.	1,000	\$25	\$25	.....	First year	.....	1st Interim dividend	11-03	\$25 sales	

LOANS.		Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	Who Payable.	Closing
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892.....		T500,000	T500,000	T100.00	5%	Jun & Dec.	T91.50
Do.	1893.....	T125,000.00	T63,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.07
Do.	1894.....	T100,000.00	T60,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T93.05
Do.	1895.....	T115,000.00	T115,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.00
Do.	1896.....	T180,000.00	T180,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.00
Do.	1897.....	T288,830.00	T288,830.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T91.05
Do.	1898.....	T300,000.00	T127,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T93.05
Do.	1899.....	T35,500.00	T35,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T91.00
Do.	1901.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T93.05
Do.	1902.....	T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T95.00
Do.	1903.....	T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T93.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1898 E.....		T767,200.00	T354,000.00	T25.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T350.00
Shanghai Land Reinvestment Co. Debentures, 1890.....		T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T93.00
Do.	1892.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T92.50
Do.	1894.....	T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T90.05
Do.	1898.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T91.00
Do.	1900.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	April & Oct.	T90.00
Do.	1901.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T90.00
Do.	1902.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T90.00
Do.	1903.....	T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Mar. & Sept.	T90.00
Do.	1898.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T90.00
Do.	1898.....	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T90.00
Do.	1900.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T90.00
Do.	1902.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Mar. & Sept.	T90.00
Do.	1903.....	T41,000.00	T41,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T90.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902.....		T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T97.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897.....		T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T93.00
Do.	1899.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	May & Nov.	T93.00
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Debentures, 1902.....		T450,000.00	T450,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T93.00
Astor House Hotel Co. Debentures.....		T300,000.00	T300,000.00	T100.00	8%	Do.	T92.00

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. Final dividend for business year. (x) Exclusive of accrued interest. (y) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation. (f) Amount that they run for the full term. (h) Including Basis of cost on Contributory Premiums. (i) On the new issue. (j) Depreciation account. (k) Debits balances.

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Manufacturers

1st September.

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